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The Catch Comes Home

Artist—B. F. Ferreira.

The Penguin That Sold 100,00 0,000 Copies!

(See Page 3)

America Discovers Columbus!

We present on this story a scorch story by the famous Russian writers Ilya Ilf and Evgeny Petrov. It is a most delicious satire on the Yankee craze for publicity in the best style of Swift, Rabelais and Mark Twain.

It reveals that the Russians do have a sense of humour—whatever the critics of Soviet diplomacy may say!

"Land, land!" joyfully cried the sailor, perched up on the mast-head. The long voyage of Christopher Columbus, with its alarms and hazards, had come to an end. Columbus seized his telescope with trembling hands.

"I see a large mountain range," said he to his shipmates, "but 'tis strange, there seem to be windows therein. Never before have I seen mountains with windows in them."

"A canoe with natives!" the cry resounded. Waving their ostrich-plumed hats, the discoverers of the new land, their cloaks sweeping behind them, rushed to the leeward deck.

Two natives in strange green garb climbed aboard and silently thrust before Columbus a large sheet of paper.

"I wish to discover your land," said Columbus proudly. "In the name of the Spanish Queen Isabella I declare these lands as belonging....."

"Sure! But first fill up this questionnaire", said the native wearily. "Write in block capitals, your full name, nationality and family-circumstances, and declare whether or not you are suffering from trachoma, whether you are conspiring to overthrow the American Government, and whether or not you are an idiot."

Columbus grasped his sword. But as he did not happen to be an idiot, he at once calmed himself.

"One must not upset the natives,' he said to his fellow voyagers. "Natives are like children. They sometimes have strange customs. I know this from experience.'

"Have you a return ticket and five hundred dollars?" continued the native.

"And may I ask what are dollars?" asked the great seafarer with astonishment.

"You indicated right now that you are not an idiot, yet you ask what a dollar is. What do you want to do here?"

"I want to discover America".

"And are you having any publicity?"

"Publicity? I have never heard the word before."

The native looked at Columbus with a long and penetrating gaze and finally said: "And you have made up your mind to discover America? I guess I wouldn't like to be in your boots, Mr. Columbus."

"What do you mean? You think I shall not succeed in discovering this rich and fertile land?' anxiously inquired the great man from Genoa.

But the native had already gone away muttering under his breath: "You can't have prosperity without publicity."

By this time the caravels had reached the harbour. Autumn in these latitudes was beautiful. The sun shone and a gull circled astern. Deeply moved, Columbus set foot on the new land, holding in one hand a small parcel of beads which he intended to exchange at a profit for gold and ivory, and in the other an enormous Spanish flag. But no matter where he looked, nowhere was there the earth, grass or trees to which he was accustomed in peaceful old Europe. Everywhere he saw stone, asphalt, cement, steel.

A huge crowd of people flowed past him with pencils, notebooks and cameras in their hands. They were crowding around a famous wrestler who had just disembarked from a near-by ship—a gentleman with flattened ears and an incredibly thick neck. No one paid the slightest attention to Columbus. Only two native women with painted faces came along.

"Who's that guy with the flag?" one of them asked. "I guss it's an advertisement for a Spanish restaurant," replied the other. And they too hurried off to look at the gentleman with the flattened ears.

Columbus did not succeed in erecting the flag on American soil. To do that a preliminary boring operation with a pneumatic drill would have been necessary. He tried picking a hole in the pavement with his sword, until it broke. So he was compelled to walk through the streets with the heavy, gold embroidered flag. Fortunately he no longer had to carry the beads. They had been confiscated at the customs.

Hundreds of thousands of natives hurried about their business, burrowed under the ground, ate, drank, traded, but never suspected that they had been discovered. Columbus meditated with bitterness: "I strive my utmost, I acquire money for this expedition, I cross the ocean, I risk my life—and nobody pays the slightest attention to me."

He went up to a native who seemed to have a pleasant face and said proudly:

"I am Christopher Columbus."

"Spell it," said the native impatiently. Columbus spelled it.

"I guess I recollect something", replied the native; "you don't deal in portable machinery?"

"I discovered America", said Columbus impatiently.

"You don't say! Was it long ago?"

"No; just now, some five minutes ago."

"That's mighty interesting. And what is it you really want, Mr. Columbus?"

"I think," said the great seafarer modestly, "I think that I have the right to a certain amount of recognition."

"But didn't anyone meet you when you landed?"

"Nobody met me. It seems that the natives did not realize that I had come to discover them."

"You should have sent a cable. You can't go on like that! If you set about discovering a new land you should send a wire in advance, write down a few jokes to distribute to the reporters, and bring hundreds of photographs of yourself. The way you've been going on you'll get nowhere. You need publicity."

"That is the second time I have heard that strange word *publicity*. What is it? Is it some religious rite, some heathen sacrifice?"

The native looked pityingly at this foreigner. "Surely you know that, Mr. Columbus," he said, "*Publicity*—well, I guess it's just publicity. I'll try to do something for you. I guess I'm sorry for you."

He took Columbus to a hotel and installed him on the thirty-fifth floor. Then he left him alone in his room. After half an hour the door opened and into the room walked the good native, accompanied by two others. One of them was chewing something all the time, while the other set up a tripod, fixed a camera on it, and said: "Smile! Laugh! Now! Don't you get it? Well, do this: 'Ha, ha, ha!'" and the photographer, with the skill of an expert, bared his teeth and began to neigh like a horse.

Christopher Columbus's nerves could not stand it and he began to laugh hysterically. There was a flash, the shutter clicked, and the photographer said: "Thanks a lot."

Then the second native came up to Columbus and, without interrupting his chewing, took out a pencil and said:

"What's your surname?

"Columbus"

"Spell it. C-O-L-U-M-B-U-S? That's fine. It's mighty important not to get the name wrong. How long ago was it that you discovered America, Mr. Columbus? Today! That's fine. How do you like America?"

"Well, you see, I have not yet seen enough of this fertil eland to give judgment."

The reporter went into deep thought. "Very well, then, tell me, Mr. Coleman, what are the four things you like best in New York?"

"Well, you see, it is difficult...."

The native again became submerged in deep thought. He was used to interviewing boxers and film stars, and he found it difficult to deal with such a dull and slow type as Columbus. At last after summoning up all his resources he managed to think out a new and original question: "Well, tell me, Mr. Columbus, two things which you do not like about New York."

Columbus gave forth a terrible sigh. Nothing so dreadful had ever happened to him before. He wiped the sweat from his brow and timidly asked his native friend: "Perhaps after all I could get along somehow without 'publicity?'"

"You're crazy," said good native, turning pale. "The fact that you've discovered America—well, it means nothing. What is important is that America should discover you."

The reporter then made a gigantic mental effort, the result of which was the following extravagant question: "How do you like American girls?"

Without waiting for a reply he began to write rapidly. Every now and then he took a lighted cigarette from his mouth and stuck it behind his ear. Into his mouth thus vacated he placed his pencil and looked at the ceiling as if inspired. Then he began writing again

Finally, he said "O.K.", patted the disconcerted Columbus on the back, shook him by the hand and went off.

"Well, now everything's set", said his native friend, 'let us go for a stroll in the city. Now that you've discovered the country you must have a look at it".

The walk down Broadway ended in a visit to a thirty-five cent burlesque from which the great and bashful Christopher ran like a scalded cat. He hurried swiftly through the streets, brushing the passers-by with his cloak and praying in a loud voice. Having attained his apartment he immediately threw himself on to the bed and, to the rumbling of the overhead railway, fell into a deep sleep.

Early next morning Columbus's patron rushed in triumphantly waving a newspaper. On the eighty-fifth page the seafarer saw with horror his own grinning physiognomy. Beneath was written that he was crazy about American girls, and that he considered them the most elegent women in the world; that he was the best friend of the Ethiopian Negus Selassie and, moreover, had decided to study geography at Harvard University.

The noble citizen of Genoa was about to open his mouth in order to swear that he had never said such things, when some new visitors appeared. They lost no time over polite formalities but came straight to the point. Publicity had begun to demonstrate its magical qualities: Columbus was invited to Hollywood.

"Mr. Columbus", explained the new visitors, 'we want you to play the lead in an historical film AMERIGO VESPUCCI. Do you get the idea? Christopher Columbus himself in the role of Americo Vespucci—it could be mighty interesting. The public will flock to see such a film. The main thing about the part is that the dialogue will be spoken in Broadway jargon. Do you get me? You don't? Then we'll explain right now in detail. We have the scenario. It was made for the film of Dumas' COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO, but that doesn't matter; we've introduced elements bearing on the discovery of America".

Columbus started to reel and silently began moving his lips, obviously praying. But one of the natives from Hollywood boldly continued:

"So, Mr. Columbus, you will play the part of Amerigo Vespucci with whom the Spanish Queen is madly in love. He, for his part, is madly in love with a Russian Princess Grishka. But Cardinal Richelieu bribes Vasco da Gama, and with the help of Lady Hamilton gets you sent to America. His hellish plan is clear enough. You are attacked by pirates on the high seas. You fight like a lion. The scene runs to three hundred metres of film. It's true you don't know how to act, but that doesn't matter".

'What does matter, then?" groaned Columbus.

"Publicity, Mr. Columbus, You are now known to the public and they will be mighty interested to see how such an esteemed and learned man fights with pirates. It ends with your discovering America, but that's of no consequence. The chief thing is the fight with the pirates. You get the idea, Mr. Columbus? Halberds, battle-axes, catapults. Greek fire, yataghans—we've got all that stuff. Agreed?"

"O. K.", said Columbus, trembling from head to foot.

Late that evening he sat at a table and penned this letter to the Queen of Spain:

"I have sailed many seas but never before have I met with such original natives. They cannot bear quietness, and in order the more often to enjoy noise have constructed special roads through the town on iron columns along which iron chariots whirl day and night, producing the rumbling so well-beloved of the natives.

"Whether they practise cannibalism I have not yet ascertained with certainty, but at all events they certainly eat hot dogs. I have seen with my own eyes many an eating-house where passers-by are invited to partake of hot dogs the taste of which is highly praised.

"Everyone here smells of a peculiar scent which in the native tongue is called 'Gasoline.' All the streets are filled with this aroma, which is very unpleasant to the European sense of smell. Even the young women here smell of it. I have established the opinion that the natives are heathens they have many gods, the names of which are written in light on their nuts. They appear to worship most of all the goddess Coca Cola, the god Druggist Soda, the goddess Cafeteria, and the great god of the gasoline aromas—Ford. The latter here appears to perform the function of Zeus.

"The natives are very gluttonous and chew the whole time.

"Unfortunately civilization has not yet touched them. In comparison with the furious tempo of contemporary life in Spain the life of the Americans is extremely slow. Even walking on foot seems to them an excessively rapid means of locomotion. In order to slow up this process they have instituted an enormous number of so-called 'automobiles.' On these they ride one behind the other at a snail's pace through the town, and this pleases them in great measure.

"I have been struck by a certain ceremony in the place known as 'Broadway.' A large number of natives gather together in a large hut called a 'burlesque'. Several native women mount up on a raised platform and, to the barbaric sound of tom-toms and saxophones, begin removing their clothes. Those present clap their hands like children. When the last woman is almost naked and the natives in the hall have reached the highest pitch of excitement, something quite inconceivable happens in this ceremony: the curtain goes down and the spectators disperse.

"I hope to continue the investigation of this remarkable country. The natives are very kind and hospitable to strangers."—(By Courtesy S.T.D.)

General Knowledge Quiz

1. The fiftieth wedding anniversary is "Golden". What is the first?
(a) "Wooden"; (b) "Tin"; (c) 'Iron".

2. The area of Greater London is—
(a) 700 square miles; (b) 1,650 square miles; (c) 1,100 square miles.

3. Mr. Winston Churchill is famous as a cigar-smoker.
Mr. Clement Attlee smokes—
(a) cigarettes; (b) cigars; (c) pipe.

4. Who split the atom first?
(a) Lord Rutherford; (b) Sir Howard Florey; (c) Sir Edward Appleton.

5. Where in Europe is an unmarried girl forbidden to attend a wedding ceremony?
(a) Sicily; (b) Tuscany; (c) Hungary.

6. Who is the author of "Everybody's Political What's What"?
(a) Professor Harold Laski; (b) Bernard Shaw; (c) G.D.H. Cole.

7. Which is the world's busiest railway station?
(a) Charing Cross; (b) New York Central; (c) Clapham Junction.

ANSWERS.

1 (c); 2 (a); 3 (c); 4 (a); 5 (b); 6 (b); 7 (c).

"Why did the Boss get so infuriated with that fellow who wrote and told him to go to the Devil?"

"He marked his letter 'immediate'."

Sergt: "Now I don't want no lip from you. I was in the Army before you was born. Where d'yer think I got that medal from?"

Recruit: "Agincourt, sir?"

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The trade forecast speedy bankruptcy when 33-year-old Allen Lane started publishing sixpenny reprints of good books back in 1935. Today Penguin books sell over the world. Well over 100,000,000 volumes, only a minority of them reprints, have come from the firm that started on £100 capital, did its business among the tombs in the crypt of a London church, and has made Homer's Odyssey a modern best-seller.

The Penguin That Sold 100,000,000 Books!

By RUSHWORTH FOGG

Allen Lane, right, is the man who had the idea of mass-producing serious books at six-pence a copy and the courage and foresight to carry it out when the whole publishing world believed it to be economically impossible. With him from the start, with an interval of war service, has been his brother Richard. The third brother, John, was killed in the war.

The occasion is a board-meeting of a company whose products go to every part of the civilised world. One of the directors is mothernaked. Not that he is in the least eccentric. He always undresses to have a bath. The other director is shaving.

And that, directors Allen and Richard Lane affirm with twinkling eyes, is the nearest the board of Penguin Books ever gets to a regular meeting. They live together at Silverbeck, a charming, 17th-century country house on the River Colne, three miles away from their offices and works at Harmondsworth, Middlesex, England, and have drifted into the habit of discussing business policy as they bathe and shave in the morning.

Penguin Books, which in eleven years has sold 100,000,000 volumes of more than 1,000 titles, has the most amazing success story in publishing history.

Allen Lane was aged 33 and was managing director of the family publishing business the Bodley Head, when he started Penguin Books. The board of directors laughed at his idea of issuing sixpenny reprints of good modern books and refused to put any money into it. It was economically impossible, they said. Besides the British public did not like paper backs.

Kept Cash In A Tomb

So Allen, with his brothers Richard and John, decided to go through with the scheme themselves. "We started on £100 and mortgaged our immortal souls, and our capital is still £100." That is the way Richard Lane puts it. They worked out that they would have to sell 17,500 copies of each book to break even. They ordered 20,000 copies of each of ten reprints, number one being Andre Maurois's life of Shelley, "Ariel."

Allen toured the country seeing booksellers but could only get advance orders for 7,000 copies. He went to Woolworth's sixpenny stores. The head buyer doubted whether the Woolworth public would buy good-class books, but asked his wife what she thought. She was enthusiastic. An order was given. That first order was delivered on a Friday in August 1935. On the Monday Woolworths asked for 68,000 more copies. Penguin was on its way to triumph.

In the early days the warehouse and packing room from which Penguin books went out to the world was in the crypt of Holy Trinity Church, Euston Road, London. Around the walls were marble tablets behind which were the bones of many a long-dead parishioner. One empty tomb housed the invoice books, another the petty cash.

Emperor Sends An Order

In January 1937 the Bodley Head went into voluntary liquidation. Penguin Books, which it had refused to sponsor 18 months before, was its largest trade creditor. Penguin Books was publishing reprints of books by Aldous Huxley, Joseph Conrad, Edgar Wallace T. F. Powys, Alexander Woollcott and many other famous names. From a distance one recognised the English tourist on the Continent by the brightly-hued cover of his Penguin—an orange novel, a green detective story or a blue biography.

Today only 20 per cent. of the company's products are reprints. There are the beautifully-produced King Penguins with their coloured plates, Puffin Picture Books for Children, Ptarmigan Books (a puzzle series), French classics and others. One-third of production goes overseas. Subsidiary companies handle Penguins in the United States, Canada, South America (in Spanish) and Australia. The Emperor of Ethiopia, recently wrote for 200 copies of the forthcoming "Dictionary of Current Affairs", for distribution among his household.

The headquarters of Penguin Books, beside the Bath Road, opposite London's Heathrow airport, is a modern, one-storey brick building.

How Books Are Chosen

Allen Lane, short and sturdy with prematurely-grey hair—he is only 44—works in a small book-lined office, though he says he only sits back and lets others do the work. Everybody connected with Penguins, however, insists that he works very hard indeed and is the mainspring of the establishment. Just along the corridor works tall dark-haired brother Richard who still has the sea-tan on his face from his wartime service as a naval officer. The youngest brother John also served in the Royal Navy and did not return.

Allen and Richard Lane and three other members of the firm meet once a week to talk over the recommendations of a host of editors. Nowadays they cannot make a profit on a book unless they sell something like 100,000 copies. But Allen Lane will say: "A good book, but it will only sell 30,000. We publish that."

The Lane brothers have never issued themselves a dividend. They pay themselves salaries and profits go back into production.

During the war the Nazis refused to allow Penguins to be sent to British prisoners of war, probably because of the many anti-Hitler books Penguin had published.

Goebbels issued a forged Penguin book as propaganda in neutral countries.

Homer Sells 200,000 Copies

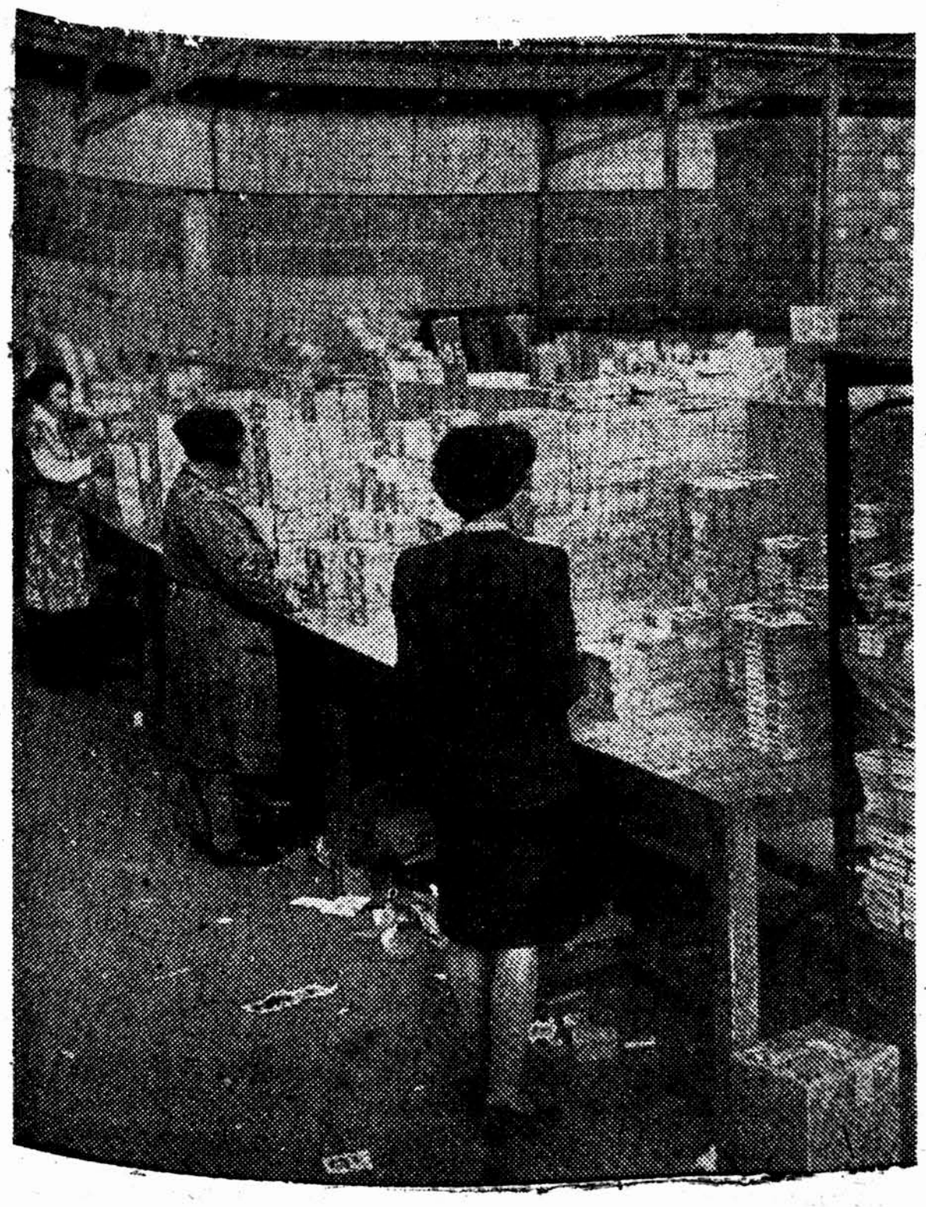
Nobody knows which Penguin book has sold the most. The first Penguins, like Maurois's "Ariel" were reissued again and again, and one of these may hold the record. But several detective stories like "The Missing Moneylender" by W. Stanley Sykes and Agatha Christie's "Murder on the Links" were on or near the 400,000 mark. "I was Hitler's Prisoner" by Stephen Lorant and "Mortal Storm" by Phyllis Bottome sold 400,000 copies each before the war.

Today paper supplies are still restricted, and such large sales are not sought. As soon as a new batch of Penguins come out they are snatched up by the public, though the price is now a shilling instead of the original sixpence.

When Penguin issued the plays of Bernard Shaw in ten volumes on the occasion of the great man's ninetieth birthday, the whole 1,000,000 copies (100,000 a volume) sold like hot cakes.

A translation of Homer's Odyssey by E. V. Rieu was sold out—100,000 copies—within a few days. Another edition of 100,000 is in preparation.

Biggest Penguin effort just now is the distribution of John Hersey's "Hiroshima", a grim warning of the effects of the atom bomb. Penguin expects to sell 350,000 copies of it.



This is the packing department at the Penguin Books headquarters at Harmondsworth, Middlesex, from which novels, detective stories, scientific works, books on art, children's books, plays and all manner of literature are parcelled for dispatch all over the world. Before success enabled the company to move to Harmondsworth, this work was carried out among the tombs in the crypt of a London church. There are today 5,000,000 volumes in the warehouse at Harmondsworth.

Poet To Plume:

By Harindranath Chattopadhyaya

From realms carulean and remote
Perhaps some drowsy homing kite
With the white circle round its throat
Dropped you, O plume! through evening light .

In the pale silence half-concealed
You lay, O quiet-coloured plume!
And trembled in a paddy field
Wind-wooed in the shy evening gloom.

Some kindly schoolboy passing by
Discovered you and brought you home:
I wonder, do you miss the sky
And do you still desire to roam?

Fallen into a world of men
Where pain and agony are rife
I fashion you into a pen
Under a sharp unfeeling knife.

But you who were a plume before
Will deem this deed a goodly one
Crown intimate with thoughts that soar
Higher than any kite has done.

Plume! I will write with you ere long
Immortal dreams which rise like birds
Upon wide circling wings of song
In flame-enchanted flight of words.

From realms cerulean and sublime
Perchance some drowsy homing kite
Has dropped you through the vast of time
That I may dream and you may write.

Television Comes Of Age

By L. Marsland Gander

Television receivers are more honest than ordinary sound sets because the eye is more sensitive than the ear, not so easily deceived. Every owner of a radio set, no matter how decrepit or obsclescent it may be, tends to cling fondly to the belief that he is getting the finest reception he has ever heard.

Such self-deception is impossible with television. The B.B.C., since programmes were resumed, has been putting out a diagrammatic test transmission which provides a visual yardstick to the fidelity of reproduction. It is reminiscent of one of those cards with which opticians test your sight. If you are seeing certain lines separately and distinctly you are getting a certain grade of reception.

The most promising sign for television's future is that the demand for sets now far exceeds supply. If manufacturing difficulties can be overcome, such as shortages of supplies and skilled labour, it is confidently expected that there will be 100,000 sets in London area homes within twelve months. It has passed the test of public approval and future success depends upon entertainment value and programme quality.

The Real Draw

Programmes transmitted since the service reopened on June 7 have confirmed the pre-war impression that the best material is the "actuali'y" spectacle from outside the studio, be it a sporting occasion, a topical event or public pageantry.

It happens that in good sunlight these transmissions are also yielding the best pictures, for the B. B. C.'s mobile apparatus, installed in ehicles, was designed later than the Alexandra Palace transmitter and incorporates a number of refinements. Though some experts contend that it wil require exactly double the present definition to equal cinema reproduction, to m eye some of the close-ups picked up by the super Emitron camera and transmitted by the mobile unit are indistinguishable from home "movie" standard.

I took part in Britain's Victory Parade myself, but afterwards got to a television receiver in time to see the marchers cross the screen. This is the type of programme which allows television to exercise its special fascination, to create the illusion in the viewer's mind that he is standing beside the King at the saluting base when the procession is actually passing. He knows that he is looking at the real thing—not a carefully edited recording.

A Notable Success

The visibility in the wettest June for forty years did not help the B. B. C. outside television unit. However, when initial difficulty with local interference had been overcome transmission of the Wightman Cup Lawn Tennis matches from Wimbledon was another success. The mower-marks on the grass, the flight of the ball to and fro, the ballet movements of the women players, and inquisitive close views of their various services were all faithfully portrayed. Singles matches made a better subject than doubles, for the small screen displays one player better than two and two better than four.

The B. B. C. televised the first of the England v. All India Test cricket matches. This transmission was one of the best. The weather had been fine, though the sun went in just before the telecast was due to begin. Watchers saw the play from three main viewpoints.

One showed the whole length of the pitch, the bowler delivering the ball, and the batsman playing it. I found that by adjusting the brilliance I could follow the ball all down the pitch and on to the bat. This angle took in only two or three of the fielders. A second viewpoint showed three-parts of the field and most of the players with the fielders as tiny figures scurrying after the ball. The third view—that which I liked best—was a close-up of the batsman showing his strokes. Occasionally, the cameraman switched to the crowd showing them picnicking, applauding and thoroughly enjoying themselves.

The first post-war television programmes from the London station of the British Broadcasting Corporation at Alexandra Palace have demonstrated that, although the B. B. C. is using the same transmitter and the same denifition as before the war, there has been appreciable progress in this new entertainment-form.

This applies not only to transmission and reception but also to studio technique.

New Studio Techniques

Studio productions must, however, provide the main support to programmes at present, and plays are re-establishing tnemselves as the vital backbone. One advance since 1939 is that producers can now "cut" sharply from one picture to another instead of the slower "mix." This method tends to give more scope and flexibility. It has also permitted progress with that television speciality, the play that is partly acted in the studio and part film.

The most skilful weaving together of film and studio which I have yet seen was in a play depicting a Royal Artillery squadron's life in the Western Desert, "They Flew Through Sand", by George W. Hughton. Film does not, on the whole, reproduce so effectively as directly televised pictures, but in a play such as this it is an immense advantage to be able to switch convincingly from the studio to actual war flying, and then back again.

The Slick Mode

Producers—who to operate happily would need the expansive floors of Hollywood—are somewhat cramped and it may in the circumstances seem captious to demand slicker production.

Yet this is one of the obvious necessities at the moment. It does not apply so much to the rehearsed plays as to those items in which the B. B. C. is trying to exploit spontaneity, such as the topical magazine "Picture Page." The interviews with personalities in the news need drastic shortening and speeding-up.

Generally speaking, the television screen can still only cope satisfactorily with two or three people at a time, preferably one person. That this limitation is not an insuperable barrier to good entertainment was demonstrated decisively in that moving French war play "The Silence of the Sea."

The quality of the received picture is not always consistent. Sometimes the trouble, which may be a wavy, sea-sicky motion or a chequered pattern, is due to local interference: sometimes it is a "muzziness" because the B.B.C. are using an old camera. Mr. Maurice Gorham, the television director, has however promised that more improvements are on the way and the growing band of televiewers looks forward to them.

Rationing Without Cards

By PAUL WEST

Shortly before Christmas, I received a telephone call from a London firm t say that I could go and fetch my vacuum cleaner. I replied that I had no such thing and the voice answered that that was so up to the present moment, but that now I was the fortunate possessor of a vacuum cleaner and my patience was receiving its reward.

I tell this little story not in order to boast about my Christmas. present to my wife but for the purpose of drawing attention to the fact that there exists in Britain, along with the rationing of clothes and foodstuffs, an unofficial rationing system. This is understandable, for no one has even seen a ration card belonging to this unofficial system for the simple reason that there are none. The most wonderful thing about this system is that it works without points, for it derives its sole support from a disciplined public.

Waiting List

My firm of vacuum cleaners could carry on an active black market trade with an article such as this, which is in such great demand, but it prefers orthodox business methods instead. Each customer is to receive a fair share of what is being produced and a waiting list was introduced to do the work of a ration card. The system is widespread and is an excellent means of combating the black market; for it prevents customers from competing wildly for goods that are in short supply and from outbidding each other—a process involving the survival of the fittest.

The waiting list is only another example of the unofficial rationing system. Let us take, for example, fuel. A strict system for the rationing of fuel was never introduced into Britain, because the public were sufficiently disciplined to abide by the Government's wishes in this respect. Coal is, in a certain sense, rationed in that each consumer can only draw his supplies from "his own" coal-merchant and the Government publishes every year the maximum amount that can be bought by each individual. That is all there is to it. There are no ration cards, but the Government trusts consumers and coal-merchants to abide by the regulations. Is this system successful? You may just as well waste your time hunting through every newspaper for reports of proceedings taken in respect of black market dealings in coal.

The "rationing" of the supply of electric current affords even greater latitude, for the authorities rely exclusively on their appeals to the public by means of announcements in the press or by posters. One such announcement reads as follows: "Use electricity at off-peak periods and help to avoid cuts." The notice supplies a reason, understandable to all, for the need of such self-discipline, and thousands of tons of coal are thus saved.

For Regular Customers

Then there is a system of unofficial rationing of foodstuffs under the two slogans: "Only for Regular Customers" or "Only for Registered Customers." For instance, you can in theory buy oats in any food store, but in practice the shop-assistant will say with a shrug of the shoulders, "Sorry, oats are only on sale to registered customers." This mysterious sentence means that the assistant will only sell oats to "his own" customers, that is, to those registered with him for regular supplies of fats, sugar, meat, cheese or eggs. These five basic foodstuffs are not only severely rationed in Britain, but the housewife can only buy them from her own special purveyor with whom she is registered.

This system is also efficacious in that those goods too, in respect of which no maximum quantity has been laid down, are directed into the legitimate supply channels.

Wine and spirit merchants also serve "regular" customers in preference, and this prevents black-marketeers from buying up supplies cheaply and selling them at a profit on their own "market." A curious system of rationing has been introduced by many shops licensed to sell beer: they only sell as many bottles of beer as are handed in as "empties" by the customer. Although this system was really brought into existence through the bottle shortage, it serves at the same time as a salutary means of regulating a uniform distribution of their contents.

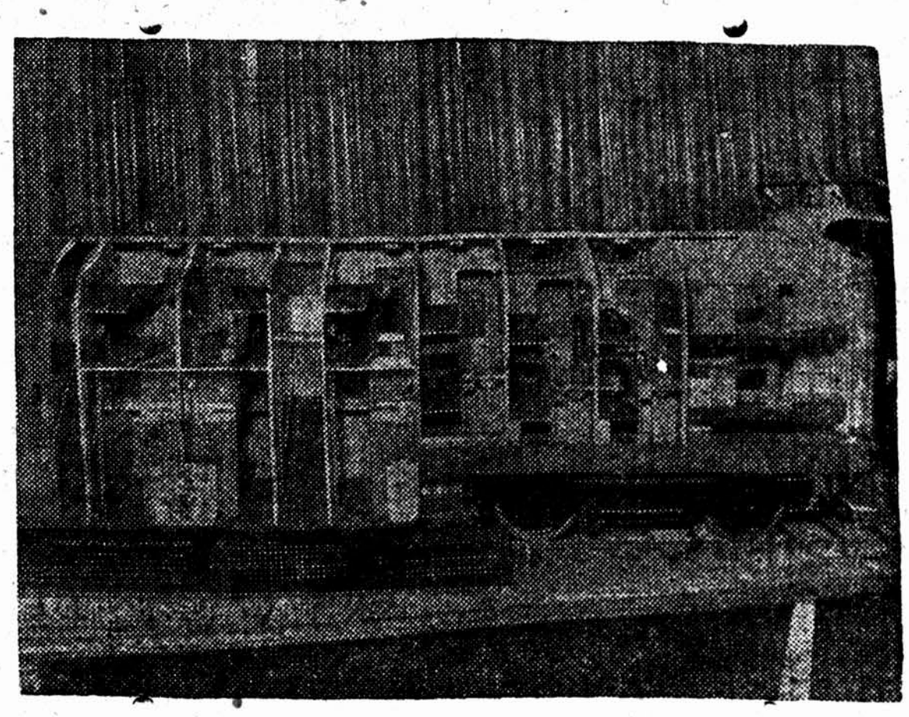
Voluntary System

Vegetables are very often in short supply, but they too are unrationed. A shortage does not bring about a breakdown in supplies, for the reason that the dealers put a voluntary system of rationing into force by only selling 2 lbs. of potatoes or carrots to each housewife. This system is not controlled by means of any ration cards or registration; the only check is supplied by the shop-assistant's memory.

Here is another example of this system. Certain house hold articles, such as household cleansers, are sometimes difficult to obtain. In this case, the assistant will limit each customer to one packet, and if the housewife should try to obtain another one a few hours later, or on the following day, she will be told "Sorry, Madam, only one packet for each customer."

This is Britain's invisible and unofficial rationing system. It is backed by no compulsion on the part of the authorities, no vast body of officials, no bureaucracy. No police force are employed and no legal proceedings are set in motion to enforce compliance with the regulations. In spite of all this, the system is extraordinarily efficient, for it ensures to every citizen, above all to those in less fortunate financial circumstances, a fair share of the goods that are being produced. It furnishes the most important clue to the secret of Britain's comparative freedom from infection by the "black market", and the mainspring of this system is the public's self-discipline.

DESIGN FOR BETTER RAILWAY COACHES IN BRITAIN:



This new double-deck coach holds thirty-four sleeping passengers—two above the present maximum. Accommodation will be in private two-bunk or single-bunk cabins. At present, third class passengers sleep four to a cabin, while the single-cabin first-class coaches, carry from eight to ten passengers only. The new coach is air-conditioned throughout, with separate temperature and ventilation controls by each bunk. Each cabin has a wash-basin with hot and cold water, and ample space for small personal belongings. Mattresses and under-pillows are of sponge rubber. Large areas of walls, ceilings and floors are lined with smooth laminated plastic and nylon materials, which do not absorb dirt. A slot machine, on service at all hours, dispenses hot tea by the pennyworth.

A Peep Into The Future !

THE RISE AND FALL OF PAKISTAN

By C. K. NARAYANSWAMI

A topical phantasy on the rise and fall of Pakistan, the phantom State that came with the wind and ended with a storm! The wandering mind of the writer saw a humanity uprooted struggling for rehabilitation in 1950. In 1960—ten years after Pakistan—the picture of Pakistan was one of discord, discontent, disillusion and revolt. The crusaders of division now clamoured for re-union. Divided India again was united. A sad chapter in Indian disunity thus closed, and closed for ever....

It was the year 1950.

Pakistan had become an accomplished fact two years earlier. Years of bitterness had forced large-scale exchange of population. My mind went on a trip to Pakistan. As I wandered from one place to another I could feel that there was a humanity uprooted. It was engaged in the struggle for rehabilitation. Therefore, it was impossible to form any vivid opinion of the shape of things in Pakistan. The period of transition and the subsequent rehabilitation is a period of great uncertainty and even of widespread disturbance. That was the vision I had of Pakiston in the year 1950 in the early stage of it consolidation.

The Ten Years

Ten years passed by and my inquisitive mind wondered over the fate of many of those friends who had been removed from their ancient settlements and homes in order that they might flourish in Pakistan. The thought of them attracted me again to visit those "homelands" of the Muslims of India. I wandered through the plains and mountains and the valleys of the North-East and the North-West. What did I find? The disturbances and the struggles for rehabilitation had ended to a certain extent and some sort of order appeared to have been established. Wherever I went and talked to friends and strangers I could see that there was in the subconscious a certain sense of insecurity, discontentment, and ill-temper. This boded no good for Pakistan.

It was the month of 'Ramzan' and I longed to see a Theocratic State and a theocratic society in tune with the teaching of the Holy Prophet of Arabia. There were knots of people engaged in the reading of the Koran and the observance of the fast of Ramzan. I saw large concourse of the Faithful trouping out of their little homes to the mosques, to say their evening prayers and break their fast. I found other large groups engaged in midnight recitations, reading the 'Tarabih'. In other places inside palatial buildings there was mirth. Aproach inside was barred. 'Pattawallahs' and 'darwans' guarded the gates; but the shrill mirth that was in progress indicated that there was a great enjoyment going on inside. I had known some in the old days, who had now found favour with the Pakistan Government. I chanced to meet one. of them.

I enquired of him what was going on inside those palatial buildings. He looked at me and hung down his head.

The Ruling Class

"Those are the ruling classes", he said, and in this Theocratic State we have a ruling class which is steeped in western ways of life and hilarity.

While this month of fast and prayer called for a restatement of the Islamic way of life, here is the ruling class busy with cabarets, wine and ....."

"Wine? It is haram!", I shouted.

"What is haram for the Faithful is halal for the rulers", he responded.

"Your reaction to Pakistan does not seem to be happy at all", I pursued.

"Janab, Ab chhordijiye, Pakistan par charcha mat kijiye. Ham Musalman Pakistan ko Jannat samjha. Lekin waquyi jahannam nikla".

I was amazed at this simple but frank confession.

But this friend was never an enthusiast for Pakistan. By sheer force of circumstances, he found himself, because of his religious Faith, in Pakistan. I could not, therefore, be convinced with his confessions. I wanted to find out.

Picture Of Pakistan

From place to place I wandered. At one place I could see the Bohras who flourished in business in Hindustan. They really were uprooted from the old life and old religious beliefs and practices. Business was poor and the backward condition of Pakistan areas largely brought misery and poverty. They found it hard to adjust themselves to the Pakistan way of life. At another place, were the Moplas of Malabar with their peculiar mode of dress and women free from the purdah, now being compelled to get into the burqa. They have always been an industrious people and eked out their living largely by petty trading. As a class they were pedlars. To them language also came as a great difficulty in assimilating themselves to Pakistan conditions. Yet in another place were the Khojas, many of them followers of the Aga Khan, progressive, fashionable and rich in the old life. They never grew beards, but found themselves outcastes in Pakistan because of their non-conformism to orthodox Islamic theocracy and the insistence on growing a beard. There were other linguistic groups distributed all over the Pakistan area and I found that insistence on the learning of Arabic as the common language in Pakistan had become something like an anti-climax to their former enthusiasm. There were Moulvis and Mullas engaged in learned expositions of the beauties of Islamic religion and Social organisation. There were also "mischievous" men engaged in propagating the Islamic law of social conduct and economic relations.

Islam Is Lost

Those who saw in the organisation of Pakistan a return to the pure life of a co-operative and co-operating society, now became disillusioned. A European system of Government and an entrenched priesthood had left little of the Islamic concept. The mischievous men found sympathy in ardent religious men for their view. This view stressed that all wealth of the State belonged in common to all the members of the State and as such should be equally divided among them. Personal possession is alien to Islamic Society. Therefore, the Government must base itself on the sovereignty of the people as a whole and hold its powers only at the will of the people Here, however, was a picture where power, privilege and prestige rested with those who could preserve their riches or were social parasites. A grave situation was being created. The ruling classes drawn from Western civilisation could not appreciate the urge of the people for a return to the days of the Prophet and to the life under Al Faruq.

Wherever I went, there was an under-current of growing discontent, disillusionment and disappointment. The Government was alive to this. It had, therefore, taken recourse to stringent measures and had succeeded in keeping an apparent calm. But it was evident that unemployment, poverty and misery had not disappeared. There was an attempt to review the passions of 12 years ago, in the light of the reality of to-day. The Muslim worker found the Muslim capitalist no less oppressive than his old Hindu master. So also with the landlord. The Nawabs and the zamindars had come again. So also the capitalist. Enthusiasm for the Theocratic State was giving place to an economic interpretation of social relations and organisation. The vision of Pakistan as the land of the pure had begun to recede.

In Hindustan

Meanwhile in Hindustan an Independent Republic had grown up. Though not Socialist in structure, it had by a wise policy developed large tracts on co-operative and mutual aid lines. It had absorbed the best in modern industrialism and harnessed it to agriculture. Thus a system of decentralised economic development largely managed by the people themselves had grown up. Though private property had not been eliminated, the basic means of production and distribution and exchange had largely passed on as a function of the Republican Government. In the first years of the Republic, Hindustan was also affected by the transfer of large populations and their absorption created new and difficult problems. Hindu religious bigotry also tried to raise its head and call for a restoration of the old caste basis of social, organisation. But Hinduism at no time had been a rigid religion with vast numbers of those who belonged to it. Many had begun to look on Hinduism as only a philosophy of life capable of adaptation to changing conditions and needs. Before the Republic came into existence, the caste system had disintegrated. The Indian National Congress which had led the struggle for Freedom and for the Republic, had proclaimed from the housetops its beliefs. In the set-up it had conceived and assiduously developed there was no room for difference between man and man based on the accident of birth. Having been in advance of other sections of the people, it had brought a wider outlook in State organisation. Extremes of wealth and poverty had gradually disappeared and idleness in the rural population was giving way to a strange industriousness. Cottage industries had grown up on co-operative lines and panchayat basis of local government had given a new assurance and confidence to the people

People Come Into Their Own

Thus the people were given initiative. The introduction of death duties and succession taxes had reduced to a considerable extent the power of wealth and inherited property. The Republic had developed friendly relations with most countries of the world and had entered into close alliances with its immediate neighbours

(Continued on Page 21)

Between Ourselves

Letters continue to pour in from far and near and it is obvious that our readers have taken an instinctive liking to this new Department —their own!

We are grateful for the many valuable suggestions made for the improvement of the "Bombay Chronicle Weekly" and they will receive our most careful consideration. We must particularly thank Leela Bahadur (no relation of our woman columnist!) for her critical tips and if we don't publish her letter, it is only because we have acted upon it—in this very issue! Aren't we smart?

★

He Grew With 'Chronicle"!

"May I begin with informing you that I became a regular reader of the "Bombay Chronicle" only because I formed the habit of going through your "Children's Corner" in my young age? My eye still seeks in your "Weekly" the Children's Corner first. But, sure enough, it is not as good as it used to be in the bygone days. I don't think, though, Dada is to be blamed on that account. He has such a small space at his disposal: How can he include more pictures.—which really should form an attractive feature of the Children's Page. —and how can he insert other interesting material?

Could you not allot some more space —say, a page at least—to the Children's Corner? And may I end by saying that even as it is, the younger folk in our home always feel anxious about the arrival of the "Bombay Chronicle Weekly" on every Sunday morning, just because they wish to scan through its Children's Corner. I believe, thus they are on their way to becoming potential readers of your newspaper!"

RAM L. KISAN.

Bombay,

Sorry, we can't oblige you. The "Weekly" is a paper for the adults and if we give even the half page we do for the Kiddies, it is solely due to the importunate pleading of "Dada". In fact, the "Children's Corner" was very near being axed altogether during the acute stringency of the war years. "Dada" who has seen to its survival, will also—we trust—look after its improvement.—Ed.

★

Peccavi!

"The LAST PAGE is the bright spot of your Weekly and the deception you play upon me by regretting your incapability by avoiding to print the PAGE is too much. To tell you the truth I purchase your paper for reading the LAST PAGE, but consider my discomfiture when I find that it is not there. Please avoid non-printing of the LAST PAGE and giving lame excuses."

V. S. SURVE.

Bombay.

We hereby administer a stern reproof to "Chronicler" for bringing upon us this well-deserved censure. But that chappie is at the moment beyond the range of our reprimand—in fact he is hibernating in Lahore, as his readers know—and unless he takes this letter to heart and ends his most erring way, we are afraid we will have again occasion to hunt another lame excuse—and, what is worse, to fill his PAGE anyhow at the eleventh hour.—Ed.

★

Of All The Weeklies....

"A weekly paper has to cater to the needs of those who cannot buy a daily paper but still want to know what is going on around and also to the needs of those who get their daily but want a change on Sunday. Sunday has got to be seperated from the week, so amusement should play a considerable part in a weekly paper. The best weekly is, in my humble opinion, that which can combine amusement and instruction. I am glad to say that the Weekly Chronicle is such a paper.

If you say, that we must learn a lot from westerners I nod my little head, but if you drown me in a sea of articles from foreigners or in an ocean of reprints I raise my little finger of protest. I think we should have enough of our own men who think and write on our own problems. Honestly I cannot understand why so frequently short stories from British papers should be reprinted. I can understand reprint of informative articles by foreign authorities. Chronicle may not be able to get Indian writers for certain subject. But to say the same regarding the short story or fiction is more or less an insult to the creative genius of this nation. I pick up the short story particularly because it is an excellent medium to educate and amuse the reader.

Of the weeklies of this presidency "Bombay Chronicle" is the only one which never forgets that children, women, artists sportsmen, businessmen and all others comprise its circle of readers. Naturally Chronicle fulfills the requirements of all these. I am glad it does. But why on earth should the exclusive columns be written every week by one and the same persons? Will it not add freshness and variety if say some other art-critic or some other woman writes Art-Notes and Woman's Page?

Another suggestion. I long for Sunday and for Sunday Chronicle. I think I should get them together. That is to say I should not get Sunday Chronicle on Fridays as I do now. It spoils both Sunday and Sunday Chronicle."

B. C. KULKARNI.

Hubli.

You make us blush, brother! But, honestly, why do you buy your weekly on Fridays instead of Sundays—even if it is available on your local book stall two days in advance? Resist the temptation and you will relish both Sunday and the Sunday Chronicle all the more.

And if we ask some other Art Critics and Woman columnists, too, to chip in—well, instead of conducting this journal, we will have to open a boxing ring!—Ed.

★

All correspondence meant for this Department should be clearly superscribed: "Between Ourselves." "Bombay Chronicle Weekly" Bombay.

LAW DECIDED HE WAS A WOMAN!

But The Chevalier D'Eon Was A Man

By R. L. Stephens

Sometimes when a case of a woman dressing up as a man or a man passing himself off as a woman arises, you hear this strange quirk of human nature called "eonism". The word commemorate the strangest case of this kind of all time in which the central figure was the Chevalier D'Eon de Beaumont.

Born in 1728 and christened as a boy, the future mystery man and diplomat was for some reason at the age of four dressed in girl's clothes and entered in a Sisterhood. At the age of seven he again dressed as a boy and was accepted as a male until the age of 21 a woman. It was as the pretty niece of a secret emissary of Louis XV that he went to the court of the Empress of Russia. His companion left after a month, but D'Eon stayed on and there never seems to have been any question but that "he" was a woman. He was accepted by the ladies of the Court as one of themselves.

But when later he came to London as a diplomatic secretary, the Chevalier dressed and acted as a man. It is believed that at this time although ostensibly a secretary he was in fact a private agent of Louis XV, reporting on the activities of the official French diplomats. Returning to France, he again became a "woman" and was described as a "beautiful creature". He received offers of marriage which he refused. He returned to London at the age of 47, this time as a woman, and he lived in woman's clothes until his death at the ripe age of 83. A count shows that altogether he spent 49 years of his life as a man and 34 as a woman.

It was on his first visit to London that the mystery of his sex became the most popular topic of conversasation. With its love of gamgling, the 18th century found the sex of the Chevalier an excellent subject for bets which were freely laid. At one time and another something like half-a-million pounds is said to have been laid that the Chevalier was a man or a woman. D'Eon himself remained completely aloof, except that after the first reports in the paper that he was really a woman, he replied with a short letter. After that, whether he was dressing as a man or a woman, he refused to comment.

The Chevalier's lack of co-operation irked the gamblers, since they could not settle their wagers. They deputed a gentleman to call on the Chevalier and offer him £1,000 in gold on the spot if h ewould tell the truth about his sex. The Chevalier treated his impudent caller as he deserved and afterwards walked round with a formidable cudgel which he used upon anyone he found wagering on his sex. Several brokers who had been placing large bets for members of the aristocracy were suitably assaulted and after breaking his cudgel over the head of one of them. the Chevalier promptly replaced it with a heavier stick.

The gamblers were not so easily to be put off. Thousands of pounds were at stake and they were determined to know the sex of D'Eon with sufficient certainty to settle the bets .A group planned to kidnap the Chevalier and make him forcibly reveal his secret. D'Eon got wind of the plot and barricaded himself in his house with a strong bodyguard to deal with intruders. The gamblers tried bribing his servants and advertising rewards for information that would decide the matter, with equally little result. The daughter of the notorious John Wilkes was persuaded to write D'Eon a tactful note in which she said she was "very anxious to know whether he was really a woman or a man." She got no reply.

By this time the total of bets ran into hundreds of thousands of pounds and the gamblers were getting restive. There followed the most astonishing episode of all. They decided they would use the law courts to settle the matter. A group of gamblers brought a "test" case against brokers who had accepted wagers totalling %23,000.

In due course the case was tried in the King's Bench Court. The underwriters defence was that there was no evidence to show that D'Eon was anything but what he appeared to be—a man. But the gamblers brought a French surgeon who purported to have attended D'Eon to give evidence that he was a woman. He claimed that D'Eon had half undressed and that there was no doubt in his mind about the matter. The Court did not know that Morande, the Frenchman, had once been a friend of D'Eon's but had quarrelled with him and it gave its judgment in accordance with the evidence.

D'Eon was now "officially" a woman and hundreds of bets were settled on this basis. The losers were naturally not satisfied and there were further attempts to get first hand evidence even to the extent of assaulting and undressing the unfortunate D'Eon in the streets.

Slowly interest died out, although D'Eon, whether as man or woman, never ceased to be an object of attention. It was remarkable that during his second stay in Enland, when he dressed as a woman, he would nevertheless stay with the men after dinner when the women withdrew. He was described in his old age as an "arch-dowager in a fine state of preservation" who could accept a compliment with a fine show of coquettishness.

His life was full of mystery and adventure. As a great favourite of Louis, he aroused the jealousy of Madame de Pompadour who employed an agent to poison him. This plot failed as also did another to have him drugged and kidnapped at a dinner. Whether D'Eon's strange modes of dressing were connected with his diplomatic intrigues, and used as a cloak for his activities, we may never know.

One fact was firmly established by his death. The Chevalier was a man and always had been. The Law had proved itself an ass and a lot of people had collected money on what should have been losing bets!

A Precious Subject

The Cost Of Gold

By MICHAEL GRANT

The recently discovered gold mines in the Orange Free State, claimed to be among the richest in the world, may never be opened owing to a serious crisis threatening the existence of the whole gold mining industry of the country, which accounted for more than 45 per cent. of the world's declining gold production in 1945. This warning, uttered by the Chairman of the Commercial Exchange of the Union of South Africa, has focussed public attention once again on gold.

In its annual report published in 1945 the Bank for International Settlements expressed the view that the annual output of gold brought an expanding element into the monetary system. Some experts of high authority do not entirely share this view, but even they admit that, in an international monetary system largely based on gold, the annual output of the metal is of great importance not only to the gold-producing countries but to the whole world.

World Output

The present world gold output is at the rate of 27 million troy ounces, or 840,000 kg., a year (assuming an annual production of 3.5 million oz. in the U.SS.R., whose government has not published any production figures for the last six years.) Present world production is considerably less than the maximum of 41 million oz. in 1940, but is still well above the average gold production in the 1920's when the annual rate averaged 18 million ounces. A glance at the statistics of world gold production shows that output was steadily increasing from the earliest period until 1917, that it slightly fluctuated until 1930, and then gradually increased until 1941, when a new decline set in.

Between 1493 and 1883 the average world production of gold was under one million ounces a year. It averaged 8.7 million ounces between 1884 and 1902, 19 million ounces between 1903 and 1909, 21.4 million ounces in the 'teens, 18 million ounces in the '20's, 29.17 million ounces in the '30's, reached its peak at 41 million ounces in 1940, declined in the following years to 40 million in 1941, 36 million in 1942, 30 million in 1943, and 28 million in 1944. In 1945 it was 27 million ounces, the lowest output since 1934

From South Africa

The most important gold producing countries are the Union of South Africa, Russia, U.S.A,. Australia, Rhodesia, British West Africa, Colombia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, Chile Brazil, India and New Zealand. Countries of the Commonwealth accounted for 63 per cent. of world production in 1945, when South Africa alone produced more than 45 per cent of the world's gold. During some years in the '20's, South Africa's share in world production was more than 50 per cent, and in 1929 was as high as 53.4 per cent.

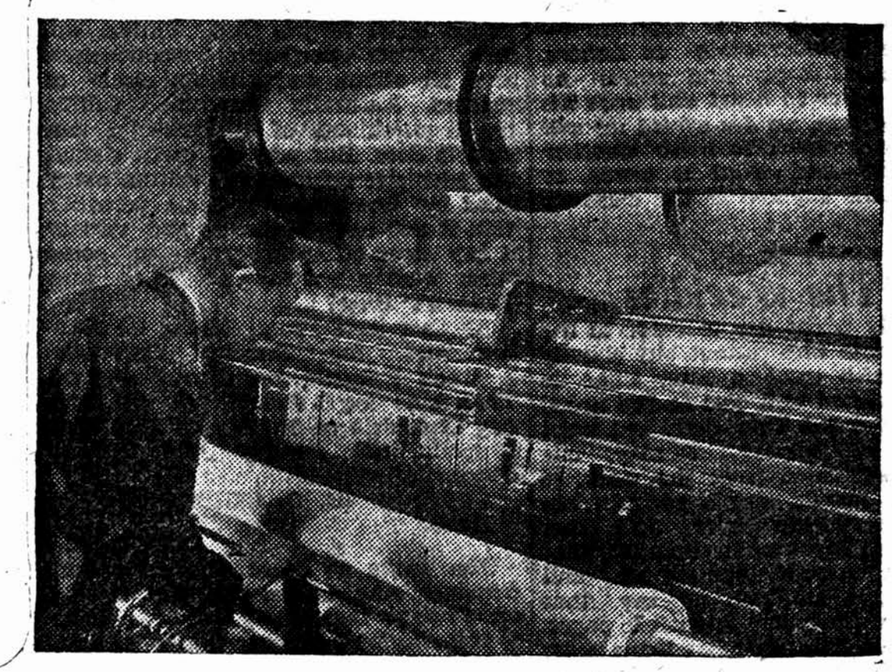
Mine owners in Souh Africa have been faced by considerable difficulties during the last 18 months. The general increase in the cost of production experienced by industries throughout the world has not bypassed the gold mining industry. The price of copper, zinc and lead has increased considerably but producers have been able to pass increased costs to consumers. This cannot be done in the case of gold, because the price of gold is not determinded by the law of supply and demand but by international monetary considerations.

Necessity For New Mines

Owing to the special nature of mining, even the richest veins decrease in yield after a certain period to an extent that their further exploitation becomes less and less profitable. Then the necessity arises to open new mines.

This is what is happening now in the Union of South Africa, and fortunately the new reefs recently disappear to be richer than most of the mines discovered during recent years.

New British Knitting Machine



While British women have been making hand-knitted garments by the thousand for the people of the liberated countries, British textile engineers have completed their experiments on a new all-British knitting machine which knits at more than twice the rate of any other machine. This photograph shows the new machine in action, with large-sized bobbins wound with fine rayon yarn. This will enable large quantities of knitted rayon material and woollen fabrics to be produced, both used largely for men's and women's underwear. With some adaptations the machine will also produce knitted fabrics for dresses, scarves, blouses and knitted pulloveers, and cardigans.

World Of Tomorrow

New Type Of Cigarette Lighter

A new type of cigarette lighter which works without flint or wick has been developed by a U.K. firm.

The top of the lighter springs back to reveal a small ignition chamber to which the cigarette is applied. As the smoker inhales, the cigarette is lit. The ignition chamber contains a chemical catalyst which requires a special fuel.

It is claimed that one refuelling will give 400 lightings and that wind or rain will not prevent it from functioning. The manufacturers hope to produce a similar lighter for pipes.

Adaptable Typewriter

A new kind of typewriter produced in Britain has the important feature that the carriage, platen and type unit are all easily interchangeable This permits the quick fitment of a wider carriage or a key-board for foreign languages.

More than 100 diferent key-boards are available for writing in practically every commercially used language, including many unusual ones, such as Siamese and Hebrew.

Portable Radar Set

The radar sets used by the R.A.F. weighing 60 lb., are too bulky for use in small civil aircraft. British industry is, therefore, manufacturing a radar set weighing only 25 lb. Other landing and navigation apparatus for use in small aircraft is being produced in increasingly compact form.

All radio and radar sets, as well as other instruments for navigation and control, are to be made as small as possible to save weight and enable more freight to be carried.

Factories For The Disabled

One of the most difficult problems facing all industrial countries is the re-absorption of disabled persons into productive employment in order to take away from them the paralysing feeling of being both inactive and useless.

In Britain, the attempt to give large scale employment to the disabled is being energetically pushed forward. The first special factory employing only disabled persons was opened by the Minister of Labour in Bridgend, Glamorganshire, and eight of such factories are to be production by March, 1947.

It intended to set up a total of 80 special factories for the disabled.

Electro-Therapy For Elephants

While Mr. Bernard Mills circus "chief", was suffering from sciatica he received electro-therapy treatment. It worked. Then he was told that four of his elephants also had trunk trouble—fibrositis.

"Try this therapy business on them" he suggested to the trainers. It worked again, and Mr. Mills' elephants can do "trunk forward—backward—bend" motions with ease.

DELHI LETTER

THE CENTURIONS DEPART!

The liquidation of the Steel Frame without the aqua-regia of compensation!

From Our Special Correspondent

THE LIQUIDATION OF THE IMPERIAL SERVICES OR THE "STEEL FRAME" HAS DOMINATED NEW DELHI DURING THE WEEK. COMPENSATION OR NO COMPENSATION IS THE MAIN ISSUE.

The Under-Secretary of State, backed by the Services, demands compensation for both Indian and British as a 'sine qua non' to the termination of the Secretary of State's control over them. The compensation would approximately cost India fifteen million pounds. Sardar is generally not in the habit of budging from his stand. He has acquired that reputation. Retirement on proportionate pensions is his remedy for Servicemen who would like to quit India or the Government of India. This principle has now been made applicable to men serving under the Government of India. Broadly speaking, the negotiations now in progress are not only for the termination of outside control over India's Public Services, but also for the liquidation of the British element from them.

Virgin Queen's Charter

It is the liquidation of three hundred and forty-seven years' heritage. For, origin of the Services could be traced to the Charter Queen Elizabeth granted to the East India Company in which the latter was authorised to employ "factors, masters mariners and other officers for the better advancement and continuance of its trade and traffic." Warren Hastings regenerated the Civil and Military Services in order to retain control over the Company through favours done to proprietors. The cost of Civil establishment under him rose from £251,533 in 1776 to £927,945 eight years later.

It fell to Cornwallis to reorganise all departments with elimination of unnecessary staff and the payment of proper salaries without unauthorised gains. Under him the services were completely Europeanised, which rapidly shut out from any Indian in British territory the prospects of high office. Parliament lent its sanction to this system in its insistence on limiting such officers to its Covenanted European servants.

The Public Services were accorded statutory security and were amply compensated if they lost the highest posts available for them. It was in 1793. Here is the origin of the Secretary of State's service and the present claim for compensation. The Act of 1858 marked the next landmark. The Act transferred the Services to the Crown and gave the Governor-General in Council, with the aid of the Civil Service Commissioners, the duty of determining the conditions of admission by competitive examinations.

For the first time in 1833 the Duke of Argyll gave a pledge that Indians would have equal opportunities in the Services. In 1861 the Indian Civil Service Act was passed by the British Parliament which prescribed the schedule of posts which were to be filled only under normal conditions by members of the Services recruited by competition. In 1869, three Bengalees were successful in the I.C.S. competition and in the year following one out of seven. In 1879 Lytton set aside one-sixth of the posts available each year for Indians recommended by their local governments and approved by the Governor-General in Council.

The Move That Failed

The Police Force was re-organised on the basis of 1860 Commission Appointments to higher posts were in the beginning made from the military forces, but from 1893 were recruited by competitive examination. Montague's Act of 1919 introduced dyarchy and handed over power to Indians in a limited field of administration. That Act also made salaries and pensions, appointed by or with the approval of the Crown or by the Secretary of State for India, non-votable. The Act of 1919 lead to the stoppage of recruitment to certain services such as the Indian Educational Service.

Notwithstanding the 1919 Act, the British Premier Lloyd George, speaking in the Commons in August 1922 described the I.C.S. as the steel frame of the Indian Administration which must remain British, no matter what other changes may overtake India.

The Act of 1935 introduced the principle that relations with civil servants in India were governed by contract. It permitted the re-introduction of a provision in their contracts that in the event of premature abolition of office or retirement, not due to misconduct, they were entitled to compensation. The Servicemen are holding on to that provision, and demand compensation. One of them, the Financier Jeremy Raisman sensed the danger and attempted to capitalise their pensions at a modest cost of one hundred and fifty million pounds. He did not succeed.

Let me revert to Indianisation. In 1913 only about five per cent of the I.C.S. were Indian, while at the time of the Lee Commission in 1924 Indian participation had increased but was still only seventeen per cent. Since then Indian membership in the I.C.S. has been growing as follows:

	Indians	Europeans'	Per cent Indian
January 1, 1929	367	894	29
1933	478	819	37
1939	587	599	49
1943	629	560	52

Participation by British and Indians in the other All-India Services has been as follows:

Service	Indians		Europeans		Total	
	1933	1943	1933	1943	1933	1943
Indian Police	152	203	505	373	657	576
Indian Forest Service	96	78	203	88	299	166
Service of Engineers	292	172	304	108	596	280
Medical Service (Civil)	98	20	200	64	298	84
Educational Service	79	30	96	15	175	45
Agricultural Service	30	16	46	13	76	29
Veterinary Service	2	1	20	7	22	8
	749	520	1374	668	2123	1188

At present there are 504 British and 620 Indians in the Indian Civil Service. Of these, about nineteen have been seconded to the Indian Political Service. In addition, there are one hundred and five Indians serving in the I.C.S. for other services.

The Indian Police includes three hundred and twenty-nine British and two hundred and nine Indians.

The Civil Branch of the Indian Medical Service, another Service under the Secretary of State for India consists of two hundred and twenty officers of whom one hundred and sixty-six are British and fifty-four Indians. This marks the end of an era.

Wot? No Scotch?

Two stories are going round New Delhi. According to reports, the House Committee of the Constituent Assembly has complained that Scotch whiskey was not available at the Hostel the members resided in and the Management of the Hostel charged the residents corkage, if they brought in their own whiskey. Corkage and scarcity should not go together and it was adding insult to injury to levy corkage when the management was not able to meet the legitimate demands for scotch whiskey.

The other story relates to rationing in Delhi. Firstly, the rationing and control administrations in Delhi require a thorough shakeup. It is said that fear of God is the beginning of wisdom. In India introduction of controls and rationing is the beginning of black markets and corruption. Fortunes were made and are being made through this Government created devise called controls and rationing. Let me cite two instances to illustrate the point. The Government this week has taken off control from woollen textiles with the result that what was not available last week without paying fabulous prices is being freely offered for a reasonable price. Same thing happened after the Government took off the control from silk.

Mustard oil is the other instance to the point. It has a scarcity value at present in Bengal and Assam. The Government has controlled the prices of both mustard seed and oil. The Government officials in Delhi procure, as they should, if they catch anyone charging above the controlled rate prices for Mustard oil. The Government, however have made no arrangements for procurement or for the supply of mustard seed at controlled prices to oil mills. The position in Delhi is that while on one hand there is a large supply of mustard seed available at black market rates, there are, on the other hand, oil mills lying idle, because it is no longer profitable for them to crush oil. The Bengalee consumer of oil, meanwhile is suffering and groaning.

Honour Is Sorely Put ....

This is however a digression. The story is that rationing and invasion of guests sometime create delicate situation in the houses of the Honourable Members of the Cabinet. The guests have only the railway fare to lose, but the household of the Honourable Ministers of the Cabinet sometime have to go on half rations because of them. Some guests announce their arrival by telegrams, while some others give a surprise to the Honourable Ministers.

It pays to advertise, is an old slogan, and it is certainly a good advertisement to stay with a Minister of the Interim Government. Without staying with any of the Ministers, some have got on in life by merely boasting that the Home Member never keeps his secrets from them and is never happy till he calls at their houses to tell them of the latest developments. Those who know the Home Member alone could be the best judges of the truth or otherwise of these statements. I only know that it is possible to fool some people for all the time. And so the guests are legitimately proud to declare that they are stopping with a Minister of the Crown. It is, however, the household of the Honourable Minister who has to face the music of procuring supplies. With sessions of the Constituent Assembly and the Central Legislature, the next three months are expected to be critical for all those who stand and serve in the Home of the Mighty fourteen

The Way Of The Lord

Rationing administration further adds to difficulties. The ration card for three guests, in one case, could not be prepared earlier than ten days In another case, the application for a bonafide garden coolie, now resident in New Delhi was summarily rejected. Two questions arise. Firstly, how is one to feed his guests, if the Rationing administration takes ten days to prepare their cards. Secondly, how a poor coolie is to feed himself after the Honourable Babu Sahib of the Rationing Administration had rejected his application. If a correct census were taken, large number of people without rationing cards, it is claimed here would be discovered. This is indirect encouragement of black market. Rationing in the countryside has, in addition, created new system of patronage. Kerosine, cloth and sugar is allotted to few favoured ones, while large number of people stand and watch. So far there has been a change of Government at the top. The base is not changed and continues to be oppressive. This is not even the dawn of a new era.

Sardar Patel (right) and Arthur Henderson (left) photographed at the Imperial Secretariate, New Delhi after one of their long talks, about the fate of Imperial Services in Free India. Incidently Sardar is smiling which he does rarely—obviously Henderson has said something important!

BLACK HAIR GUARANTEED

If you are disappointed by using various sorts of hair oils of different make use our 'VISHAMOHINI' the famous hair oil scented and prepared out of Ayurvedic herbs and ingredients. It restores the grey hair to its natural black colour permanently and stops turning grey. It cures the head and eye troubles and keeps the brain cool. If no faith take a guarantee of refunding double price Price Rs 5 for a few grey hair and Rs. 9 for about all.

PARAS MEDICAL HALL
Lalbigha
No. 1, Katrisarai P. O. (Gaya)

Peace Treaties Ready For Being Signed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, (APA): The Big Four Foreign Ministers' Council reported yesterday that the peace treaties for Italy, Bulgaria, Finland, Hungary and Rumania are ready for signing.

Mr. James F. Eymes, the U. S. Secretary of State is due to sign all except the Finnish treaty on Jan. 20, probably his last official act before yielding his office to General George C. Marshall.

Mr. Byrnes will not sign the Finnish treaty because the United States was not at war with that country.

Final Peace Treaty With Germany

LONDON, Jan. 18 (APA): Authoritative American sources revealed that the Big Four Foreign Ministers deputies meeting in London has raised the possibility that a final peace treaty with Germany may not come out of the Foreign Ministers' conference which opens in Moscow on March 10.

Owing to the fact that there is no central government in Germany capable of carrying out the terms of the stern peace conditions to be imposed on the country an intermediate stage under an "inter-governmental agreement" is visualised.

The Deputy Foreign Ministers were not expected to draft a complete German peace treaty it was stated in London last night.

Sir William Strang British Deputy Foreign Minister and Chairman of the session, outlined their functions as being limited to making as many recommendations as they can agree upon.

The Soviet Deputy, M. Fedor Gusev, discussed but did not elaborate on obstacles that might defer the final peace, and said the Deputy Foreign Ministers must consider "the absence of a German Government."

Gusev expressed the opinion that one of the most important obligations confronting the Deputy Foreign Ministers was to obtain the views of the Allies. He apparently favoured drawing a sharp distinction between those Allies who gave their full war effort and those whose contributions were only moderate.

SHARING ITALIAN NAVAL VESSELS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17. (Reuter): A detailed list of the Italian naval vessels to be shared out between the United States, Britain and Russia and those to be retained by Italy herself was published here for the first time today in an annexe to the agreed text of the Italian Peace Treaty.

The list issued by the State Department has hitherto been kept a close secret to prevent sabotage by crews unwilling to hand their ships to any particular Allied Government.

The Naval Committee of the Foreign Ministers' Council which drew up the list in New York has still to decide together with the 'Big Four' Governments which nation shall receive which ships.

Should the Committees or normal diplomatic channels fail to settle the question, it is expected to be disclosed at the Foreign Ministers' Council opening in Moscow on March 10.

Italy will lose three battleships, five cruisers, seven destroyers, six torpedo boats, eight submarines and one sloop.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

A new DISPOSALS Feature

WEEKLY SELECTION

For Immediate Sale to the Highest Bidder by Public Opening of Tenders

1. Approximately 3,700 pairs of unused American stout leather boots, located at USASS Depot, Lothian Jute Mill, Budge Budge, Calcutta. *Reserve price per unit (1 pair) Rs. 10/-.*

2. Approximately 1,200 unused corrugated galvanized iron bins complete with covers, capacity 32 U.S. gallons. *Reserve price per unit (1 bin) Rs. 11/-.*

3. Approximately 11,000 bins of the same description as in 2 above, capacity 24 U.S. gallons. *Reserve price per unit (1 bin) Rs. 10/-.*

4. Approximately 5,500 bins of the same description as in 2 above, capacity 16 U.S. gallons. *Reserve price per unit (1 bin) Rs. 7/8-.*

5. Approximately 2,500 bins of the same description as in 2 above, capacity 10 U.S. gallons. *Reserve price per unit (1 bin) Rs. 5/-.*

Items 2, 3, 4 and 5 located at USASS Depot, Albion Jute Mill, Budge Budge, Calcutta.

6. Approximately 22,600 unused galvanized iron buckets, capacity 2 to 3 gallons, useful for general purposes, located at USASS Depot, Albion Jute Mill, Budge Budge, Calcutta. *Reserve price per unit (1 bucket) Rs. 2/-.*

7. Approximately 20,000 unused insulated metal flasks, cylindrical, inside measurement 12in. depth 5½in. diameter, suitable for foods or liquids, located at Ordnance Depot, Harbanspura (Lahore). *Reserve price per unit (1 flask) Rs. 10/.*

8. Approximately 13,300 laminated boards, each 40in.x25in.x 1/16in. (thickness), located at Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore. *Reserve price per unit (1 board) Rs. 2/-.*

9. Approximately 500 unused, fur-lined, two-piece leather suits, located at 306 M.U., Lahore. *Reserve price per unit (1 suit) Rs. 35/-.*

10. Approximately 60,000 unused, servants' warm khaki quilted coats, located at Ordnance Depot. Harbanspura (Lahore). *Reserve price per unit (1 coat) Rs. 10/-.*

AC 222

Offers may be for the whole or a part quantity for all items.

The highest bid above the reserve unit price received by Deputy Director General (Co-ordination), Directorate General of Disposals, New Delhi, by February 2nd, 1947, will be accepted. The successful tenderer will be informed, and the earnest money of unsuccessful tenderers returned, by February 10th, 1947. Public opening of tenders at 11 A.M. on February 3rd, 1947. Stores must be removed by February 25th, 1947. They will be sold "as is, where is."

Sealed tenders in double covers, superscribed "WS7", may be sent on plain paper; special forms are not required. No tender will be considered unless accompanied by receipt for 10% of the bid deposited in favour of Director General of Disposals in Reserve Imperial Bank or a Government Treasury. Permits to view from Regional Commissioners, Calcutta, Bombay, Lahore and Cawnpore.

This advertisement will not reappear. Look out for next Sunday's Selection.

Communists May Plunge Burma In Bloody Civil War

Unrest In Amethin: Trouble Brewing In Arakans; Indian Troops Resent Getting Mixed Up In Party Fights

RANGOON, Jan. 17. (Reuter): The battle between the so-called dacoit—Burmese bandit—gangs and Burmese police supported by armed units may well be the prelude to a countrywide civil war, according to authoritative quarters in Rangoon.

The unrest in Amethin and other districts, they said, was really an armed struggle for power between rival Burmese political groups—a struggle which may eventually plunge the entire country in turmoil and chaos.

They added that incessant rumblings of civil strife were also heard from the Arakans in Western Burma and in the Irrawaddy delta area.

Senior Government officers who do not wish to be named said that the dacoit gangs who are battling a combination of police, military and Anti-Fascist People League volunteers are mainly armed bands of Communists belonging both to the Red Flag Party of Thakin Soe and the Red Shirts of Thakin Tan Tun.

These people are rising in revolt especially in Amethin district which was their stronghold for anti-Japanese activity during the war. They want to bring down the present AFPFL—dominated administration which named them dacoits.

Events in Amethin, therefore, are full of potentialities for a civil war in Burma, they added.

U. Mya, Member for Agriculture and Rural Economy in the Executive Council, who is also acting member for Home and Judicial Affairs, told Reuter to-day that the situation in Amethin is most critical. Reinforcements have been sent to military units operating in the area.

INDIAN TROOPS USED.

The Burmese Minister said he had no detailed information regarding the army units sent to Amethin but added that he believed that most of the troops are Indian. He said I saw quite a number of Indian troops of the 17 Indian (Black Cat) Division in various places in the Amethin districts but I did not know their number.

Officials at army headquarters are reluctant to discuss the military movements in central Burma but conceded that troops were sent to Amethin to co-operate with the police in accordance with the civil administrations request.

Indian troops in Burma are understood to total 25,000 including troops in Transit. They are eager to get back to India especially in view of the unsettled political conditions in Burma. An Indian havildar said why should we get mixed up here? Why should we be called upon to help one Burmese party against another? Why not let them settle the matter between themselves?

A Burmese daily, in an editorial to-day said "we cannot understand why U. Aung San and others should ask Pandit Nehru to prevent the use of Indian regiments in Burma when they themselves are using these regiments to suppress the freedom forces whom they have labelled as rebels and dacoits.

GOVT. NOT LENIENT.

U. Mya refuted the rumours current in Rangoon that Government was over lenient to the so-called dacoits because of the probable political complications. He said it was the duty of Government to maintain law and order in the country.

TROUBLE BREWING IN ARAKANS.

While the situation in central Burma is viewed with anxiety, further trouble is reported to be brewing in the Arakans where U. Sienda, ex-Buddhist monk who organised a parallel Government sometime ago, has not yet responded to the Government offer of amnesty if he surrendered with his followers.

U. Aung An Wai, Minister for Social Welfare, is now absent from the capital to settle what is described as the Arakan insurrection.

We wish to request Congress and Muslim League leaders as well as leaders of the Indian community in Burma to lodge a violent protest against the use of Indian troops by Aung San and AFPFL Councillors in suppressing the Communists

Pollitt Protests Against Swoop On Communists

LONDON, January 18. (Reuter): A protest against the recent police measures in India has been sent by Mr. Harry Pollitt on behalf of the Executive Committee of the Communist Party to the Secretary of State for India, Lord Pethick-Lawrence.

The Protest says, an attack on the Indian Communist Party is an attack on the Indian working class movement and on the cause of Indian freedom and runs completely contrary to ever principle of the British labour movement.

The protest is addressed to Lord Pethick Lawrence, adds Mr. Pollitt, as the minister responsible for actions of the British authorities in India, for so long as the decisive power in India rests in British hands, the responsibility for police measures taken rests with the British Government.

Viet Nam President's

CALL TO ALL ASIATIC PEOPLES TO RALLY

Ho Chi Minh Predicts Sympathetic Uprisings In Fr. Colonies

Alleges "France Is Seeking To Destroy Great Asiatic Family"

HONGKONG, JAN. 18 (U.P.A.): THE VIET NAM NEWS SERVICE HERE TODAY RELEASED A STATEMENT BY PRESIDENT HO CHI MINH CALLING ON ALL ASIATIC PEOPLES TO RALLY TO VIET NAM. THE STATEMENT PREDICTED UPRISINGS IN ALGERIA, TUNISIA, MOROCCO, MADAGASCAR AND OTHER FRENCH COLONIES IN SUPPORT OF VIET NAM'S STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM.

The President reiterated that the Viet Namese are "determined to fight to the bitter end for their liberty", and charged that the French were seeking to destroy the "great Asiatic family" to which Viet Nam belongs.

The message was addressed to the peoples and leaders of China, India, Burma and Siam, and predicted that France will find herself more and more isolated and without friends if the struggle continues much longer.

MORE FR. REINFORCEMENTS

PARIS, Jan. 18 (Reuter): The French National Defence Council, after hearing reports on the situation in Indo-China, has decided to increase French military reinforcements there to the total of 16,000 men, according to the Independent left-wing newspaper "Combat" today.

The Council heard M. Andre Le Troquer, Minister of National Defence and M. Maurius Moutet, Minister for Colonies (who recently made a visit of investigation to Indo-China) before it reached its decision.

FRENCH-VIET NAMESE TROOPS CLASH

HANOI, Jan. 18 (Reuter): French spitfires began a prolonged divebombing and machine-gunning attack on Viet Nam (Indo-Chinese) Nationalist troops in "the University City" sector of Bachmai, south of Hanoi at dawn yesterday, according to semi-official French reports. Nationalist troops have been holding out there stubbornly for two days.

In Hanoi itself, the Viet Namese set fire to many houses.

Viet Nam troops made a night attack on Gialam airfield on the outskirts of Hanoi, early yesterday, which, French reports say, was repulsed. The attackers left behind five dead, while French casualties were two soldiers slightly wounded.

GIALAM AIRFIELD ATTACKED

The Viet Namese again attacked Gialam airfield last night, led by Japanese "volunteers of death" squad according to later French reports. They were repulsed after a heavy fighting with a loss of 20 killed and many weapons.

A French High Command communique today reported unsuccessful Nationalist attacks yesterday at Hue 350 miles south of Hanoi on the Annam coast, and Nam Dinh, 50 miles south of Hanoi, where they set fire to a railway station.

French troops occupied airfield installations at Bachmai, capturing arms and explosives.

Call For Long And Bloody War

PARIS, Jan. 17 (Reuter): While possibilities of peace talks between the Viet Nam nationalists and the French in Indo-China were reported in Paris to-night, the Viet Nam Radio issued a call for a long and bloody war.

The people of Viet Nam possess good morale and are feverishly preparing for a long and hard war, the radio said.

Hostilities are now entering a phase which will certainly be bloody.

The radio, broadcasting a message from the Viet Nam Resistance Committee, asked the whole population of Viet Nam to do all in their power to transform the present hostilities into a guerilla war.

French military casualties in Indo-China between November 19, 1945, and November 19, 1946, totalled 1,500 and civilian casualties 400, it was officially stated in Paris to-night.

POLICY OF FORCE

PARIS, Jan. 17 (Reuter): The Colonial Minister, M. Maurius Moutet, told the French National Assembly to-day: Government has decided to send all reinforcements to Indo-China that the general staff may ask for.

He said that after his recent visit to Indo-China he considered that the demand for reinforcements was more than reasonable. The numbers asked for were not in fact enough.

A policy of force, he said, was absolutely necessary and it would be pursued. France would then miss no opportunity of entering into negotiations.

M. Moutet added that he had proof that France had loyally carried out her agreement with Viet Nam. If Viet Nam troops had succeeded in their attack on Hanoi, he said, 12,000 Frenchmen would have been massacred.

The Minister of War, M. Andre Le Roquer said that troops going out to Indo-China would lack nothing in equipment and munitions.

FRENCH WOUNDED ARRIVE IN PARIS

PARIS, Jan. 18 (A.P.A.): In Saigon, French Air Force authorities denied what they said was a report published in the United States that American-made P-51 planes were being used by Viet Namese forces. They said they had not seen a Viet Namese plane in operation since hostilities began.

French soldiers wounded in Indo-China began arriving in Paris. A military plane with a load of critically injured men arrived at Le Bourget airdrome yesterday from Saigon.

The liner "Marshal Joffre", which left Saigon on December 23, arrived at Marseilles with 1,592 passengers, a number of them wounded soldiers. The liner "Pasteur," bound for France from Saigon, was reported passing through Suez Canal with 320 wounded men, 1,100 civilian repatriates and 180 children.

500,000 TROOPS NEEDED TO SUBDUE RESISTANCE

SAIGON, Jan. 18, (A.P.A.): A captain in the French Foreign Legion, who for weeks has been fighting Viet Minh guerillas south of the Mikong river, declared today that the French would need 500,000 troops to subdue elusive Annamite resistance in Indo-China.

"I do not think 25,000 would be enough, I think it would take twice as many troops to subdue Indo-China. This can only bring ruin to France. It is too expensive", he added.

Netaji In Paris?

NAGPUR, Jan. 18 (U.P.I.): The United Press of India reliably learns that Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was seen at the Marseilles Airport in November last.

When an Indian delegate to an International Conference alighted from the aircraft and was going to a canteen, saw Netaji coming out of it. Both recognised each other, but, Netaji put two of his fingers on his lips, beckoning the delegate to observe silence.

The aircraft soon left the airport.

Talks On Anglo-French Alliance

Duff Cooper To Lead Negotiations Early Next Month

LONDON, JAN. 18 (U.P.A.): BRITISH INFORMED SOURCES TODAY BELIEVED THAT THE ANGLO-FRENCH TALKS ON THE CONCLUSION OF AN ALLIANCE WOULD BE OPENED WITHIN TWO OR THREE WEEKS.

Duff Cooper, British Ambassador to Paris, would lead the negotiations, which would proceed through diplomatic channels. While the negotiations would be held over until the formation of a new Cabinet in France it is expected that discussions would start by early February, presumably in Paris.

BASIS FOR DRAFT TREATY

Informed sources said both the Anglo-Soviet and Franco-Soviet pacts would serve as a basis for drafting the Anglo-French alliance which is expected to be concluded for a period of 20 years.

British reports said that one of the clauses of the treaty would lay down machinery for co-ordination and integration of British and French industry and economy in general.

EFFORTS UNAVAILING?

PARIS, Jan. 18, (A.P.A.): M. Paul Ramadier's efforts to form a French Cabinet appeared to be foundering today because of the M.R.P. Party's reluctance to enter another Coalition Government.

Many seasoned observers think that if M. Ramadier does abandon his efforts it will be according to plan. These sources interpret the manoeuvring in this way: M. Auriol offered the Premiership to M. Leon Blum who refused, explaining publicly that presiding over an uneasy coalition would be too tiring at his old age. M. Auriol then chose M. Ramadier, knowing that he could not succeed, with the aim of demonstrating clearly to the Communists, who demand it, and everyone else, that it is impossible to form a coalition.

Once the proof is given, M. Auriol will make another plea to M. Blum to reform his all-Socialist Government, and M. Blum, these observers foresee, will agree.

PARIS, Jan. 18, (Reuter): Paris press comment today on the President's decision to ask M. Paul Ramadier to form a new Government was of a mixed character.

RAMADIER TO FORM FRENCH CABINET

PARIS, Jan. 18 (Reuter). M. Paul Ramadier, 58-year old Socialist and Minister of Justice was last night asked to form a Government by M. Vincent Auriol, the newly elected President, after the earlier talk between M. Auriol and M. Leon Blum.

M. Ramadier will try to form a broadbased coalition Government including Communists, Socialists, popular Republicans, Radicals and moderate right-wing elements.

He began consultations with party leaders last night sounding the chances for a workable coalition and will let M. Auriol know officially tomorrow whether he is able to undertake the task.

It was learned in political quarters last night that M. Blum might possibly accept the post of Minister of State in the Ramadier Government.

Ramadier To Stick To Blum's Policy

PARIS, January 18. (Reuter): The French Premier-designate, Socialist leader M. Paul Ramadier, who conferred last night with a number of Party leaders with a view to forming a Coalition Cabinet, told the press afterwards that the new Government must continue the policy introduced by the former Government.

The main thing, he said, was not to break the impetus given by M. Blum which did not exist a month ago.

SOCIALIST TO FORM FRENCH GOVT.

PARIS, Jan. 17 (Reuter). M. Vincent Auriol, the newly elected President of the French Republic, announced this afternoon that he had called upon the Socialist M. Paul Ramadier to form Government for presentation to the National Assembly next Tuesday.

Four Stabbed In City On Saturday

BOMBAY, Jan. 18, (A.P.I.): Four persons were wounded in knife-attacks on Saturday in Lalbaug, Sewri and Reay Road areas, says the Director of publicity, Government of Bombay, in a press note issued tonight.

The press note adds: "Acid was thrown from a moving lorry at some passersby in Byculla area, but no one was injured. An attempt to set fire to a couple of bullock carts was foiled by the police in Reay Road area".

ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER RESIGNS

LONDON, Jan. 17 (Reuter). The Rome Radio reports that Pietro Nenni, the Italian Socialist Foreign Minister, resigned today.

SAIGAL PASSES AWAY

LAHORE, JAN. 18 (UPI). Mr. K. L. SAIGAL, THE RENOWNED FILM STAR OF THE NEW THEATRES LIMITED CALCUTTA DIED AT HIS RESIDENCE IN JULLUNDER CITY TO-DAY, AFTER A PROTRACTED ILLNESS. THE FUNERAL WAS LARGELY ATTENDED BY THE PEOPLE OF ALL COMMUNITIES.

The Indian film world will learn with great pain and sorrow, the passing away of Saigal—the one and only Saigal—whose golden voice has thrilled millions of Indians for the last 15 years. Thanks to the inventor of gramophone, millions of Saigal's fans will listen to his melodies even now, but they will do so with a pang in their hearts. Saigal was first introduced to the cinema-goers and music-lovers by the New Theatres of Calcutta, in their maiden talkie film "Zinda Lash". Thereafter he appeared in every motion picture of the New Theatres for an unbroken period of 11 years. Mr. Sarkar, the New Theatre's Chief allowed Saigal to come down to Bombay and work with Bombay studios. But the connection with the New Theatres remained unbroken.

At the time of his death Saigal was receiving a handsome monthly allowance from Mr. Sarkar. For the last four years Saigal worked in Bombay, mostly with Shree Ranjit Film Co. His health had unfortunately broken down sometime ago.

Communists Reject Chinese Govt.'s Proposal

Battlefield, Only Arbiter Of Dispute Now?

NANKING, JAN. 18 (REUTER):—THE HOPE OF ENDING THE CIVIL WAR IN CHINA FADED TO-DAY WITH THE COMMUNIST PARTY'S FLAT REJECTION OF THE GOVERNMENT PROPOSAL TO SEND A SPECIAL ENVOY TO YENAN (THE COMMUNIST CAPITAL) TO DISCUSS A NEW WAY TO REOPEN THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Unofficial reaction in the capital was that Yenan's decision made further attempts to negotiation useless and that the Kuomintang Communist dispute must now be settled on the battlefield, some observers predicted that the Government would now carry out its reorganization plans without Communist participation.

Communist Demand For Settlement

NANKING, Jan. 18, (A.P.A.): The Communists today rejected a Chinese Government offer to send and emissary to Yenan to re-open truce negotiations.

Observers said that all immediate hope for renewal of peace talks had ended as a result of this action.

In rejecting the Government offer the Communists said they would not consider re-opening truce negotiations unless the Government agreed to their demands for restoration of the military situation as of January 1946, and nullification of the constitution adopted by the National Assembly.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON (MARCH)

	New York, Jan. 18
Previous closing	30.92
To-day's opening	30.99
Difference	+07
To-day's closing	30.42
Difference	—50

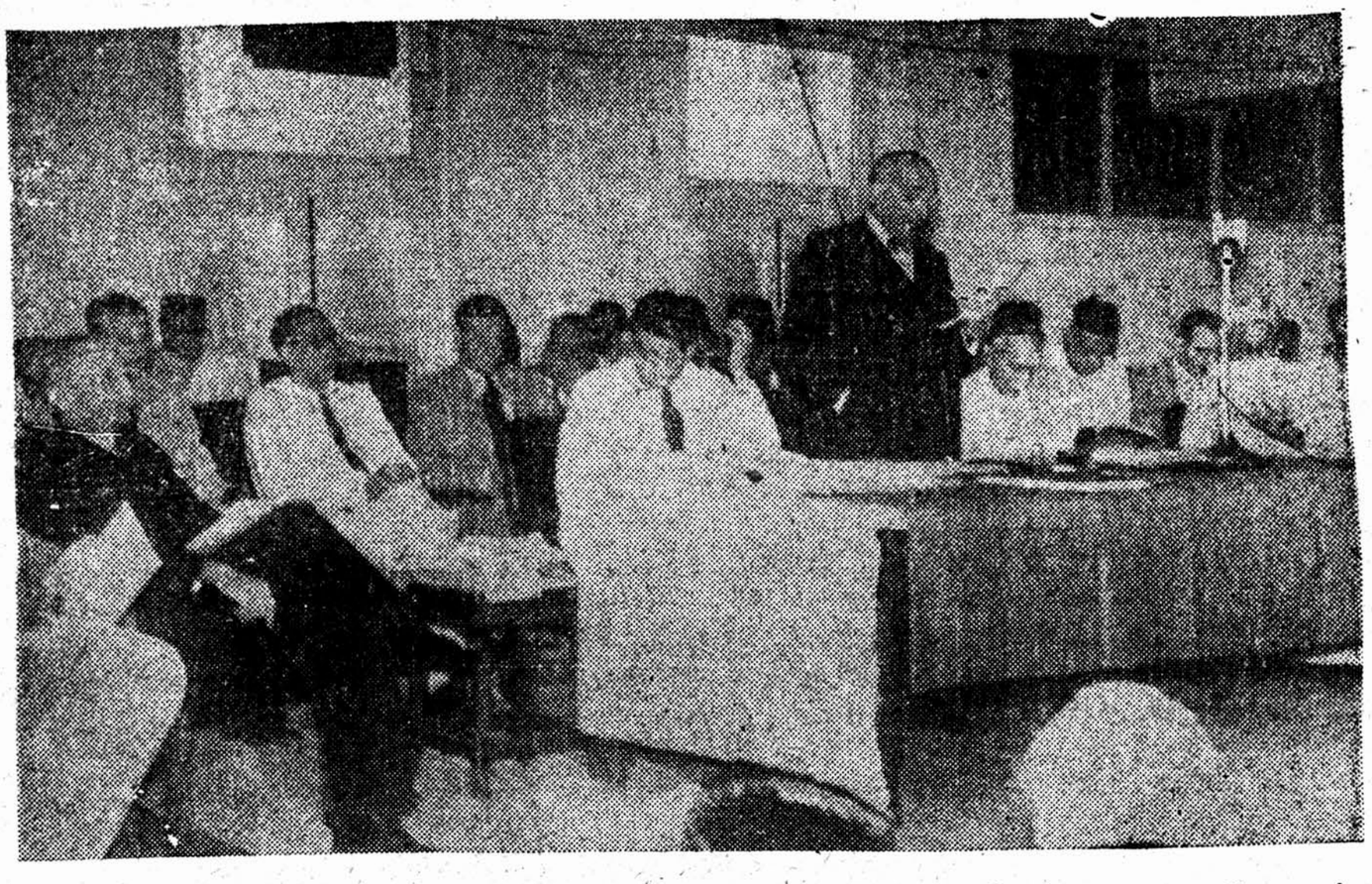
CONSUMPTIVES' HOMES' SOCIETY

Donations During 1946

Mr. S. P. Wadia, Hon. Secretary of the Comsumptives' Homes' Society, acknowledges the receipt of following donations during 1946 for the upkeep of the King-Edward Sanatorium at Dharampore, Simla Hills:—

H. E. The Governor of Bombay Rs. 150/-, H. E. The Governor of the Punjab Rs. 50/-, Sir Dorabji Tata Trust Rs. 3000/-, (yearly). In memory of Bai Dhunmae Rustomji Cursetji Dastoor Meherji Rana from Mr. R. C. Dastoor of Calcutta Rs. 25,000/-, (Bed Endowment), Seth Tularam Teckchand (Karachi) Rs. 2,500/-, Seth S. K. Arora Rs. 1001/-, Seth H. Gopaldas Rs. 1000/-, Sardar Inder Singh —(Bajaj Brothers) Rs. 1000/- In memory of Bai Ruttonbai D. Mehta from Khan Bahadur P. D. Mehta Rs. 1000/- In memory of Bai Soonabai C. M. Cursetji & C. M. Cursetji from Gulbai C Ookerji & Ardeshir C. M. Cursetji Rs. 1000/- Three nominate Parsi Charities & A Parsi lady Rs. 600/- each, A Parsi lady Rs. 500/- Bai Dosibai P. D. Patel Rs. 450/- (yearly), The A. S. F. Patel Charities Rs. 300/- A Parsi Rs. 250/-, Mr. Pestonjee S. Kotewal Rs. 200/- Mr. Phiroze F. D. Taraporewala Rs. 111/- Dr. R. N. Cooper Rs. 112/-, A Parsi Well-wisher Mr. M. C. Chhoi Seth Moraji Jethbhai In mem. of Pilloo from Mrs. Manockbai N. Mody Rs. 101/- each Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co., In memory of Dr. D. H. Dudha from Dr. & Mrs. D. K. Ellis, In mem. of Bai Meherbai M. Unwala from Bappu, A Parsi Well-wisher "Dadar Hormazd ni Madad" Sir H. M. Mehta Sir H. P. Dastoor Rustom A. Lawyer Rs. 100/- each Messrs. Perry & Co., Mr. N. S. Guzdar Rs. 51/- each, Messrs. Bennett Coleman & Co., Messrs. K. & J. Cooper Bai Dosibai Bejonji Bana, Messrs. Nowroji Ardeshir & Sons. Seth A.R.O. Jamal, J. Rustomji M. Vakharia, In mem. of Meherbai K. Ghista Rs. 50/- each, Mr. Vicaji D. B. Tarapore, Mr. Gajanan Bhimrao Rs. 31/- each in mem. of Pilloo Phiroze Gundevia Mr. & Mrs. Maniyar M. Ariani, Bai Piroja Hiraji Mistri, Mr. F. H. Allbless, Mr. Rustom B. Allbless, The J. R. Noble Charity Trust, A Parsi, Messrs. Ardeshir B. Cursetji & Sons, Mr. C. D. Vaidya Rs. 25/- each Bai Pirojbai N. S. Mistri, Mr. M. C. Billimoria, Mr. T. D. Kapadia. In mem. of Bai Dinbai & F. C. Cooper Rs. 21/- each, The Evergreen Pictures, Messrs Patel Brothers, The K. C. Petit Charities, Mr. N. A. Lawyer, Mr. L. S. Vyanalhan Rs. 20/- each, A Parsi Zoroastrian, Mr. M. A. Vakil, Lady Saklatwala Mrs. D. D. Romer, Sir B. J. Wadia, Mr. K. S. Powvala, In mem. of H. R. Noble, Mr. & Mrs. E. R. Noble, Bai Dosibai P. Madon Mrs. Freni T. Mehta Rs. 1 each, 28 others donors of Rs. 12, 11 & 10, 3 donors of Rs. 5/-.

Donations are invited and may be sent to Mr. S. P. Wadia, Cumballa Hill, Bombay. 26.



Sir H. P. Mody, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Associated Cement Companies, Ltd., addressing the tenth Annual General Meeting of the Companies, at which he presided, at the Companies' new premises on Friday evening.

Appointment Of U. S. Envoy To India: Marshall's "Urgent" Duty

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, (U. P. A.): Among the papers marked "urgent" which General George Marshall will find on his desk when he takes over the duties of Secretary of State early next week will be one suggesting the desirability of pressing the White House for early action on the appointment of a U. S. Ambassador to India, cables Stewart Hensley, United Press of America staff correspondent.

With Asaf Ali scheduled to arrive in Washington in mid-February, the State Department is anxious for action on this matter.

U. P. A. learned that the State Department originally submitted to the White House six men as possible candidates Cornelius Van Hamert Engert, U. S. Minister to Afghanistan; Francis B. Sayre, former U. S. High Commissioner in the Philippines; William Philips, Roosevelt's war-itme personal representative in India; George Wadsworth, formerly U. S. Minister to Lebanon and Syria; George Merrell, U. S. Charge d'Affaires at New Delhi; and Henry Grady, former Assistant Secretary of State.

Several of these men have since been eliminated: Sayre by his appointment to a United Nations past; Wadsworth by his appointment as Minister to Iraq; and Philips by his refusal to assume arduous public duties at his age.

Of the remaining three, only Grady is understood to have a chance of White House nomination. However, whether his name or some unexpected nominee would come from President Truman is still undecided.

John J. MacDonald To Be New Consul-General In Bombay

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, (U. P. A.): Mr. John J. MacDonald, newly appointed U. S. Consul-General at Bombay, is scheduled to leave aboard the "Queen Elizabeth" on Saturday for London en route to his new post.

Mr. MacDonald, who expects to arrive in Bombay in mid-February, was Consul at Calcutta from 1942 to 1944 and succeeds Howard Donovan who has been named Chief of the Foreign Service Administration Department of the State Department.

No Unilateral Decision On Spitsbergen

LONDON, Jan. 17 (Reuter). A formal request to the signatories of the 1920 Spitsbergen Treaty, excluding the ex-enemy states of Italy and Japan, for revision of the demilitarisation clause is expected by London political observers to be made by Norway and the Soviet Union if the Norwegian Parliament in the forthcoming debates endorses its Government's view that fortification of Spitsbergen is now desirable, cables Reuters diplomatic correspondent.

BRITAIN'S ATTITUDE

It is not clear that Britain would oppose a conference to revise the treaty by normal diplomatic methods.

OSLO PAPERS FRONTPAGE SPITZBERGEN COMMUNIQUE

OSLO, Jan. 17 (UPA). All morning newspapers today front-paged the Foreign Office communique issued Thursday night, in which it was announced that Norway is willing to discuss the militarization of Spitzbergen with Russia, provided the United States, Britain and the other signatories of the Paris convention agree.

RISE IN CEMENT PRICES

Foreshadowed By A. C. C. Chairman

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"A fair wage, decent conditions of work and the provision of necessary amenities must motivate the attitude of every industrialist, and both humanity and enlightened self-interest demand it. If the turbulent elements which threaten to acquire control over organised labour do not disturb the course most employers have set for themselves, I foresee a time in the near future when they will have established a relationship which will make for contentment and efficiency and ensure the onward march of industrial progress," observed Sir Homi Mody, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Associated Cement Companies Ltd., in the course of his speech at the tenth annual general meeting of the Companies Ltd. held on Friday afternoon.

Sir Homi visualised an upward revision of the selling prices of cement. He pointed out that in addition to the high cost of labour the packing charges had risen by Rs. 4 per ton owing to a phenomenal rise in the price of jute bags. "There was a material fall in despatches during the year on account of transport difficulties and labour unrest. Higher wages and dearness allowances coupled with increases in the cost of fuel due to persistent deterioration in the quality of coal received by the Company, again led to an increase in the cost of manufacture. These factors have resulted in a drop in the gross profits of the Company, which would have been reflected correspondingly in the divisible profits had it not been for a reduction in the incidence of taxation," he added.

SIAM GOODWILL MISSION TO SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 17, (Reuter): Siam's elder statesman and former Regent Mr. Pridi Banomyong has arrived in Stockholm from Copenhagen at the head of a Goodwill Mission to Sweden.

After six days in Stockholm, where he will stay with his brother Mr. Arthakitti Banomyong, Siamese Minister in Sweden, Mr. Pridi will visit Oslo.

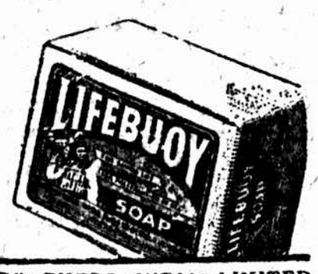
NO SOVIET INTENTION FOR UNILATERAL PACT

MOSCOW, Jan. 17 (UPA). "Izvestia's" International Observer today renounced any Soviet intention to carry on unilateral negotiations regarding Spitzbergen but insisted that a revision of the Paris convention is necessary.

TO GIRLS: Hush! Your prettiest doll is now in bed . . . she looks almost like a real baby, doesn't she? But, oh dear, just look at your hands! They need a good wash with Lifebuoy soap—this is part of the game too, because grown-ups know that when looking after a real, live, darling little baby nothing is more important than keeping everything spotlessly clean. Don't ever forget that washing with Lifebuoy gets rid of germs as well as dirt. You have no idea what a comfort that thought is to your mother. So always end your game with a Lifebuoy wash . . . and don't forget that wash before meals too.

Write to Dept. B135 P.O. Box 758 Bombay, just what you think about Lifebuoy. Every month a prize will be given for the best answer to the question, "Why I use Lifebuoy?"

TO PARENTS. Wherever they play—at home, at school, in the street—your children are in constant danger from dirt which, as you know, holds dangerous germs. Doctors tell us that ordinary dust and dirt are the cause of no less than 27 different illnesses. The quickest and safest way to deal with germs in dirt is to wash thoroughly and regularly with Lifebuoy



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Nice. Salt. Cream Finger
Arrowroot. Baby Barley
Cream Cracker and Deluxe

Goa Censor Prys Into Bombay Papers

BOMBAY, Jan. 18 (A.P.I.): All newspapers and parcels received in Goa from Bombay, Poona and other places in British India have been ordered to be sent to the Chief Portuguese Censor at Nova Goa for censoring purposes from January 15, according to the National Congress (Goa).

Home Minister To Speak On Home Guards

Under the joint auspices of the Progressive Group and the United Parsi Association, a meeting will be held at the Green's at 5-30 p.m., on Tuesday, Jan. 21, when Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, Mr. M. I. Rowjee, Mayor of Bombay, Mrs. Mithan Lam, Sheriff of Bombay, and Dr. J. A. Collasco, ex-Mayor of Bombay, will speak on the 'Home Guards, Their Value and Asset to the Preservation of Peace and Order in the City". Mr. U. H. Rana, Commandant, Home Guards will be present.

NO INCREASE IN PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

The Government of Bombay thinks it inadvisable to set back the clock by restoring the pre-war holidays and has, therefore, decided not to add to the holidays at present recognised.

From Next Sat
Comes to the Screen
A Tale of Times of Today
Lailaxmi Pictures
POOL
(The BRIDGE)
REHANA, BIMAN BANNERJEA
From Saturday Next
IMPERIAL
A DIAMOND Release
SECOND WEEK
PREM PICTURES'
KASAM
PREM ADIB, NAJMA
Direction: M. D. BAIG
Daily: 3-30, 6-30, 9-30
SUN—1 P. M.
MINERVA
A PYRAMID Release
Reservation: 10 to 12

just released
THE SECOND EDITION
(The Third Print of)
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Elegant new format: Royal 8vo: New Jacket
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Wide-ranging, incisive, outspoken and self-prevailing. An amazing torrent from which all of us can learn
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A brave book by a brave man
—DAILY HERALD (London)
The Bible of a Nation awakened — BLITZ
The apex of his literary career has been reached in 'The Discovery of India'...
—BOMBAY CHRONICLE
THE SIGNET PRESS *Publishers*
CALCUTTA 20

CITY AND SUBURBS

Today

Hindu: Posh Vad 12, 2003.
Muslim: Safar 25, 1366.
Parsi: Amardad 18, 1316.
Sunrise: 7-15 a.m. Sunset: 6-24 p.m.
Hightide: 10.00, 23-35. Lowtide: 04-58, 16-12.

Today's Engagements

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Lecture on "Is Karma God-made or Self-made"? at 6-15 p.m. today at Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain.

KRISHNA GANA SABHA: Bharata Natya recital by Natanakalamani Smti. A. N. Periyanayagi today at 5-30 p.m. at the S.I.E.S. School Hall Matunga.

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE: Discourse in Hindi by Swami Bramhanand Maharaj on "Upanishadic Darshan" at 4-30 p.m. today.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: Annual general body meeting, at 10 a.m. today at Sangham premises, Matunga.

GOWD SARASWAT BRAHMAN SABHA: Annual general body meeting, in Sabha premises at 4-30 p.m. today.

ISMAIL YUSUF COLLEGE, JOGESHWARI: Annual social in aid of the Poor Students' Fund at 5 p.m. today.

HINDUSTAN MAZDOOR SEVAK SANGH: A meeting of the Filmie Mazdoors at Dadar at 8-30 a.m. today. Shri R. K. Hardikar to preside. Shri H. N. Trivedi will address.

"C" WARD, (BHULESHWAR JILLA) CONGRESS COMMITTEE: Mass spinning at Popatwadi, Kalbadevi Road, at 8-30 a.m. today.

MOTOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS' ASSN: Workers' meeting at 42, Kennedy Bridge, at 10 a.m. today.

MYSORE IRON AND STEEL WORKS: Works Day Celebrations at the New Town, Bhadravati, today at 4 p.m. Diwan Bahadur Dr. Sir A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, Dewan of Mysore will preside.

SRIMAT SWAMI VIVEKANANDA BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY: Today's celebration at Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, 12th Road, Khar, 7-9 a.m. Usah Kirtan and Vedic Chanting. 11-1 p.m. Distribution of Cash to the poor Narayanas, 3-5 p.m. Prayer songs; Music and Bhajan, 5-30—7 p.m. Mr. Oscar Brown, Kumari Kalpalata Munshi, Mr. P. G. Shah, Mr. M. A. Master, Mr. Teja Singh will address the meeting.

I. N. A. Personnel To Arrive In City

The General Secretaries of the B.P.C.C. announce: Sardar Ajit Singh, Messrs. Habibur Rahman, Brijlal Mukerjee, Dr. Kudas Faruqui and other I.N.A. Personnel detained in Germany during the last World War and released recently are returning to India by the S.S. "Strathmore" which is due to arrive in Bombay on Monday, the 20th Jan. 1947.

On behalf of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee they will be received and welcomed at the Mol Station.

STRIKE WAVE HITS VICTORIA GARDENS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bombay's famous zoo and recreational park, the Victoria Garden, may be a stinking site soon, as from this morning 150 Municipal Workers employed in looking after the place have gone on strike, as a sequel to their demand for higher wages etc. not being conceded by the authorities.

In the care of there men were the floral, plant and animal sections of the garden.

A strike in a firm or a factory is different from a strike of this type, as here, dumb, helpless animals will suffer and so will plants, flowers and other vegetation, for want of proper care.

The lions, tigers, leopards, crocodiles, jackals, hyenas, zbras, deer, ostriches, penguins and the number of other animals have to be fed and their cages kept clean and in sweet condition. Plants will have to be watered, manured and trimmed.

The men who could tame the lions and grow the bulbs are now sitting tight.

Bombay Life Assurance Staff Still On Strike

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The General Secretary of the Bombay Life Assurance Company Employees Association writes:

The strike of the Bombay Life Assurance Company employees has entered its 33rd day today. The strikers have carried on in a very peaceful way and have even in their strike notice expressed their desire to end the dispute through arbitration. On the other hand, the management have showed no tendency to end the deadlock by peaceful methods. The demands of the strikers are (1) Recognition of the Union, (2) Reinstatement of three victimized office-bearers, (3) Strike pay, (4) Removal of the Manager, because of he insulted the National Flag, (5) Revision of pay scales, Leave rules and payment of Bonus, etc. The matter is in the hands of the Labour Department of the Government of Bombay whose decision the strikers are keenly awaiting.

NORTH KANARA DISTRICT GRAMSEVA SAMITI

A meeting of Kanarates in Bombay was held at the Congress House, to hear Sriyuts T. S. Naik and Hari Pai, Chairman and Member of the District Gramseva Samiti report on the work of the Samiti. Sri R. S. Padbidri presided.

Sree Naik narrated how the Samiti started work in June 1944 with a capital of 18,000 rupees collected mostly in Bombay, to organize Khadi production and other village industries in the district on the lines laid down by the A. I. S. A. and the A. I. V. I. A. In two years the Samiti was able to cover 14 villages and to train 1,200 persons to spin, 400 persons to card and 15 persons to weave handspun-yarn. The present production capacity was monthly 3,500 hanks of yarn and Rs. 750 worth of Khadi. In the second year alone Rs. 8,500 were distributed as wages to the artisans in Khadi craft. The Samiti maintains a carpentry works for preparing and servicing all implements needed for the Khadi industry, and efficient staff of instructors, two of whom are ladies. The recurring expenditure on establishment, Rs. 2,700 exceeded income in the second year by about Rs. 900 a deficit which can reasonably be expected not to recur in the third year when, as is hoped, the year's production of Khadi will have been increased to Rs. 10,000.

The Samiti have received a donation of Rs. 3,000 for starting a tannery to be worked by Chambers' Co-operative Society. The tannery is expected to yield an annual revenue of Rs. 2,000 so that in 3-4 years it may be able to return to the Samiti the capital lent for re-investment in other tanneries. The Samiti have requested the Government to grant Rs. 3,000 for the tannery and Rs. 13,500 for the Khadi centre, in order that the former may start functioning and the latter may render itself economically self-supporting by training 50 weavers to work on 50 additional looms.

Sree S. K. Patil, commending Sree Naik's work assured the Samiti that the BPCC will gladly co-operate in securing for the Samiti whatever financial support they may need to supplement contributions by Government and the Kanarites of Bombay, for Bombay had never failed to help a good cause by generous donation of money.

Sree Hari Pai and Sree S. P. Gaonkar emphasised the fact that North Kanara, which in ancient history had been reputed to be prosperous, was today the poorest district in the Presidency, reduced to that state by a cruel administration: her people had fought oppression on many an occasion since the days of Sir Thomas Munro. The economic uplift of such a district must therefore be a first charge on the Congress Government now in office.

Sree Vaikunth L. Mehta, Minister, spoke appreciatively of the excellent work of Sree Kallapur in organizing village industries in the Honavar Taluka of the district on a co-operative basis: work through which Sree Mehta was brought into touch with the problems of the district and admiration for their workers. The financial support required by the Samiti was not great; Government are not, therefore likely to find difficulty in granting such support after their scheme is passed by the Village Industries Board appointed by Government to scrutinise all proposals for village uplift in the Presidency.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY, Jan. 19.
BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. Song of the Week (by D'Amel) 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 G. G. Kharadkar (Violin) 9-0 Vansaline Nade 9-15 Vazir Bai (Poona) (Thumri) 9-35 Vasundhara Shrikhande 11-0 Film Music 11-30 Anni Abni Rao 11-45 Hirabai Barodekar (Vocal).

12-45 p.m. News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Vinayakrao Patwardhan 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Music 4-20 Vasundhara Shrikhande (Bhimpalas, Drut) 4-45 G. G. Kharadkar (Violin) 5-15 Programme in Marathi for Children 5-45 Instr. Music 5-55 Locals 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Geet Hi Geet 6-30 Vazir Bai (Poona) (Thumri) 6-50 Abhang 7-0 Kusum Shroff and Sisters 7-15 G. G. Kharadkar (Violin) 7-30 Vinayakrao Patwardhan 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 "Saeban Ke Niche" (Play in Hindustani by Intisar Neotanvi 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News 9-40 Programme Parade 9-45 Air Orchestra (by D'Amel) 10-0 Concerto Hour.

BHARAT MILLS STRIKE CALLED OFF

HUBLI, Jan. 18 (API.) The strike of the workers of Mharat Mills which began on Jan. 11, has been called off from today following a telegram received from the Labour Commissioner saying that the dispute has been referred to arbitration.

GOVT. BECOMES PARTY TO DESTRUCTION OF FOOD

Women's Protest Against Mahayagna

Lady Dhanvanthi Rama Rau, Chairwoman, A.I.W.C., Bombay Branch, and Mrs. Roshan K. Bharucha, President, Bombay Presidency Women's Council, write:—

On behalf of the All-India Women's Conference, (Bombay) and the Bombay Presidency Women's Council, we desire to record our protest at the sanction the Government has given to the organizers of the Great Yagna in Bombay. The Public Relations Officer, in a Press Note, issued a couple of days ago, has announced the quantities of foodstuffs the Government has permitted for the sacrificial fires. We consider that a basic principle has been infringed when any authoritative sanction is given for the destruction of food no matter how small the quantity. For months our propaganda in the country has supported the policy the Government itself outlined and our workers have addressed of meetings pleading the necessity of considering every spoonful of grain and sacrificing their own quotas so that the Government storehouses should not be depleted. No matter what the occasion, we consider that we have been betrayed when the Food Department becomes party to the destruction of any food whatsoever.

We also believe that religious festivals should be celebrated within the precincts of temples, mosques and churches; that any group should have permission to utilize public land for this purpose and then excite the communal fervour of the adherents of that faith at a time when every attempt is being made to encourage communal harmony is to our minds most undesirable. We, as women, feel it is our duty to express our opinion in no uncertain terms on these two important issues.

INDIAN PEOPLES THEATRE ASSOCIATION
Presents
The CENTRAL TROUPE
in a variety programme of folk dances and songs
in
"NEW INDIA"
on Monday, January 20th.
and TUESDAY, January 21st
at 6-30 p.m
AT
SUNDERBAI HALL,
Queen's Road
ADMISSION RATES:
Rs. 10, Rs 5, Rs. 2/8, Rs. 1/4

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BOMBAY RACES

Another Disastrous Day For Punters

Flying Pageant Annexes Western India Cup

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Eleventh Day of Bombay Winter Meeting decided to-day at Mahaluxmi ended disastrously for punters. Rajput Warrior and Flying Pageant only obliged the huge followings. The picking of winners in the debut of colts was intricating. Shah Jahan, the odds-on favourite in the highest division, was deprived of his win by the flying Boop's Fancy. The latter who made a start four lengths behind the field did remarkably well for the debut, and we can expect to see him score again on this meritorious display. Jane Jigar, the close third, also appears a smart colt. In the second division the Maharaja of Rajpipla's, Windsor Knight convincingly disposed of Post Master while the heavily supported Dev Doot could only fill in the third place. The favourite, Thalwil, went down to the neglected Royal Crusader in the lowest division. The Kashmir-owned Battle Axe, who contested in the second division, broke down soon after passing the winning post.

As generally expected, the Maharaja of Kashmir's Flying Pageant turned out the winner of the Western India Cup. The 5 to 3 on favourite created anxious moments at the critical stage when the bottom-weighted Marcheux put a tremendous burst. Khade, who was taking things lightly when a stride of two were left to traverse, did all in his powers and narrowly averted defeat.

Though emptying their pockets, punters had the occasion of witnessing a couple of thrilling finishes.

Trainer B. R. Patel and Jockey Evans only had doubles to their credit.

Fourteen punters collected each Rs. 1,074-8 on the pool event.

The following are the results:—

THE HAMADAN PLATE. Dist.—1 mile.

Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's DHIBAN 7-10, Khade 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's RIN-TIN-TIN 9-3, Chavan 2
Mr. & Mrs. S. S. Chinoy's EISENHOWER 8-13 Nasseruddin 3
Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's KHALAF HAMIJ 8-13, Bhoor Singh 4

Not run: Jutland and Indian Flower

Won by: 1-1/2 lengths, 1 length and neck.

Time: 1 minute 53 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 78 for win, Rs. 22, Rs. 21 and Rs. 16 for places.

Winner trained by: B. R. Patel.

THE PADDOCK PLATE. Dist.—1 mile.

Messrs. F A Khairaz and P A D'Avoine's WILLING ACT 8-10 Kasbekar 1
Rajya Ratna M. C. Patel's BLUE ARROW 9-5, Ganesh 2
M/s. Chandulal J. Shah and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's SITAMGAR 9-3 Nasseruddin 3
Mr. Osman Chotani's PURE EMERALD 7-13, S. Singh 4

Not run: Alam Bano, Prima Dona, Golden Future.

Won by: 2 lengths, short head, and 3 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 43 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Rs. 47 for win, Rs. 14, Rs. 13 and Rs. 13 for places.

Winner trained by: Somekh.

THE JUHU PLATE (Div. III). Dist.—5 furlongs.

Mr. A. M. Khairaz's ROYAL CRUSADER 8-7, Uttam Singh 1
M/s. Hugo Wachsmann and P. R. Khosla's THALWIL 8-7, West .. 2
Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's DOORANI 8-7 H Singh .. 3
Mr. D. K. Aswani's MUSSOORIE 8-7, Kasbekar 4

Not run: La Jawab.

Won by: Neck, 1/2 length, and 2-1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 4-2/5 secs.

Tote paid: Rs. 96 for win, Rs. 23, Rs. 15 and Rs. 17 for places.

Winner trained by: B. R. Patel.

THE PERTH PLATE.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Mr B R Gupta's RAJPUT WARRIOR 8-5 Evans 1
Mr F D Wadia's MALAKEH 8-1 Raffaele 2
Maharaja of Idar's SAVOYARD 9-1 West 3
Mr Baburao Patel's FILMINDIA 7-13 P Khade 4

All ran.

Won by: 3 lengths, Short head, 3 1/2 lengths.

Time: 2 minutes 9 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 29. Places Rs. 16 and Rs. 20.

Trainer: A. Mahomed.

THE JUHU PLATE. Division I.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Maharani Chimnabai's BOOP'S FANCY 8-7 Duffi 1
Mr A C Ardeshir's SHAH JAHAN 8-7 Evans 2
Messrs. Chandulal J Shah and M H Ahmedbhoy's JANE JIGAR 8-7 Kheemsingh 3
Messrs. V G and G M Pittie's SAITA 8-7 K Hassan 4

Not run: Ayaaz, Icy Kiss, Azad Hind and Imperial Preference.

Won by: Short head Short head, 3 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 4 3/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 58. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 12 and Rs. 23

Trainer: J Thompson.

THE PAREL PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr I G Gajjar's KIRTI 9-2 K Hassan 1
Mr Osman Chotani's PARAMOUNT POWER 8-9 S Laloo 2
Messrs J D Banatwalla and D N Khambata's GINGER GIRL 7-11 Raffaele 3
Mr A S Tyebjee's TANTALUM 8-2 Cunningham 4

All ran.

Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, 2 lengths, 1 1/4 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 29 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 129. Places Rs. 40, Rs. 19 and Rs. 31

Trainer: F Malone.

THE WESTERN INDIA CUP—Distance 1 mile.

Maharaja of Kashmir's FLYING PAGEANT 9-4 P Khade 1
Mr P B Avasia's MARCHEUX 7-11 Duffi 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's ALIJAH 8-11 Chavan 3
Mr J D Banatwalla's ROYAL PAGE 8-7 Raffaele 4

All ran.

Won by: Neck 3 lengths, 2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 41 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 16. Places Rs. 11 and Rs. 15

Trainer: G L Shinde

THE JUHU PLATE. Division II.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Maharaja of Rajpipla's WINDSOR KNIGHT 8-7 Evans 1
Mr Osman Chotani's POST MASTER 8-7 S Laloo 2
Mr Purshottam Jethabhai's DEV DOOT 8-7 Kheemsingh 3
Mr D K Aswani's MALAYAN 8-7 Kasbekar 4

Not run: Mulick Shah.

Won by: 2 1/2 lengths, Neck, 2 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 4 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 66. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 14 and Rs. 13

Trainer: Buckley.

THE CAIRO PLATE.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Mrs. A L J Talib's ARABIAN STAR 8-0 Kheemsingh 1
Mrs. R S Pillai's BADIR ZAINA 8-7 Kasbekar 2
Mr L V Malkani's MR. COLMAN 9-1 Uttamsingh 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's WELLINGTON 8-3 Deshmukh 4

Not run: Jowdat al Iraq, Sukab Ramzi.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 59. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 14 and Rs. 19.

Trainer: A L J Talib.

RANJI TROPHY

BENGAL BATTING DEBACLE

Roy's Unbeaten Century Prevents Total Collapse

CALCUTTA, Jan. 18 (A.P.I.): An unbeaten century by P. Roy the Sporting Union and University batsman and one of Calcutta's football stars, saved Bengal from a batting collapse in the first day of the Ranji Trophy match between Bengal and U. P. which began here today.

The Bengal Captain, K. Battacharji won the toss and the Home side going in first had lost five wickets for 84 runs, three of them falling in quick succession at 57. P. Roy and Mustafi then added 38 valuable runs but it was the seventh wicket partnership between P. Roy and Garbis that really changed the complexion of the game, putting on 119 runs in about a hundred minutes.

Scoring all round the wicket, P. Roy gave a polished display. He hit twelve fours in an innings lasting altogether 190 minutes and gave no chances.

Joined by K. Bhattacharya, Das reached his fifty in seventy-five minutes. The Bengal Captain was run out in trying to take a short run and P. Roy came in at this stage.

The fifth wicket fell at 84, D. Das being bowled by Ashundi. Das had batted for 100 minutes and had hit nine fours in his score of 67. The lunch score was 99 for 5.

On the resumption Mustafi was caught near the square leg boundary by Khwaja off Narendra Singh but after this the U. P. bowlers did not meet with any success for over 100 minutes though Balendu Shah tried all his six bowlers in quick succession.

The partnership between Roy and Garbis added 100 runs in 78 minutes and at tea Bengal had made 236 for six wickets. When Banerjee was out at 263 for nine, Roy still wanted seven runs for his hundred. N. Choudhry, the Bengal bowler, however defended skilfully and the pair remained unbeaten at close of play.

Score Board:—

BENGAL (First Innings)

D. Das. b Asund	67
M. Sen run out	6
P. Sen c Jasim Khan b Ashundi	0
N. Chatterjee c Narendra Singh b M. Bashir Ahmed	3
K. Bhattacharya run out	0
P. Roy not out	107
S. Mustafi c Khwaja b N. Singh	20
A. Garbis b Narendra Singh ..	41
P. Chatterjee b Karim	3
S. Banerjee b Narendra Singh	4
N. Choudhury not out	14
Extras	24
Total (for 9 wickets)	289

Fall of wickets: 1 for 57, 2 for 57, 3 for 72, 4 for 75, 5 for 84, 6 for 122, 7 for 241, 8 for 252, 9 for 263.

Rugby League And Union International

MARSEILLES, Jan. 18, (Reuter): The following is the Rugby League International result:—

France 14 points, Wales 5 points.

Half time score was:

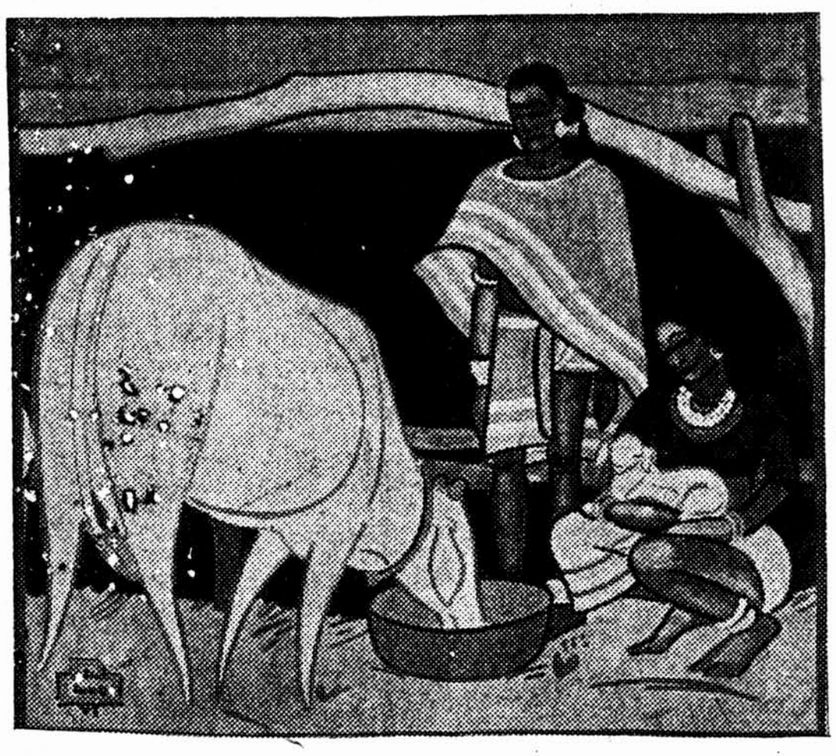
France 5 points, Wales 0.

CARDIFF, Jan. 18, (Reuter): The following is the Rugby Union International result:—

Wales 6 points, England 9 points.

Half time score was:

Wales 3, England 5.)



COW-HERDS: By Syt. Shiavax Chavda, well-known artist whose Exhibition of paintings was opened by Lady Rama Rao at Prince's Room, Taj Mahal Hotel, on Thursday. The Exhibition will remain open till 22nd instant daily from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Senior League Hockey

LUSITANIANS' EASY WIN

LUSITANIANS 'A' 2
G. I. P. RLY. H.QS. 'A' 0

The finalists of last year's Provincial Championship met this evening to decide the issue all over again. But the game did not reach any lofty proportion, mainly because the railway side were in no particularly noteworthy form.

The winners won rather comfortably, L. D'Sa scoring a goal in each half to take his side's score to two goals. Apart from the opening of the second half the winners experienced no marked difficulty in this encounter.

The honours of the match went to the deep defenders Walter D'Souza and Nabi Shah each of whom was in excellent form. Some five minutes before the close of the evening, Gama brought off a very spectacular save in pushing the ball out of the goal after Hakim had sent a perfect shot which was almost certain to have reached its destination as even the custodian was well and truly beaten.

D'Sa played good, clean and intelligent hockey in the right in position and was the schemer behind his side's moves.

The teams.

LUSITANIANS 'A':—Pinto; D. Fernandes and W. D'Souza; F. Gama, G. Pereira and M. Vaz; L. Vaz, L. D'Sa, L. D'Souza, Braganza and Fernandes.

G. I. P. RAILWAY HEADQUARTERS 'A':—Peppin; Carvalho and Nabi Shah; Mulla, Latif and Nawab Ali; Boccaro, Hakim, Fernandes, Munir and Lyte.

Sunday evening at 5 p.m. Afghan XI vs. Bombay (Exhibition Hockey).

"SIR C.P." CLARIFIES

Princes' Entry Not Dependent On League's

MADRAS, Jan. 18 (A.P.I.): Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Dewan of Travancore, in an interview yesterday denied the Press statement that members of the Negotiating Committee set up by the States Rulers were invited to attend the first session of the Constituent Assembly.

Sir Ramaswami Aiyar says: "'As a member of the Negotiating Committee myself, I can say definitely that news was conveyed to me that the members of the Negotiating Committee were not expected to attend the preliminary meetings of the Constituent Assembly excepting as visitors. It is not a fact that the Negotiating Committee has declined participation until the Muslim League came in."

'FRONTIER GANDHI' IN WORST AFFECTED SPOT

PATNA, Jan. 18 (API.) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan visited five riot effected villages in Patna District today.

At village Ka..champur which had no so far been visited by any relief worker and is reported to be one of the worst affected spots in the District, the "Frontier Gandhi" was told that the inhabitants of the village had put up a heroic fight for two days but had been overpowered ultimately.

Addressing a meeting at village Kundli, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan said if the game of killing the minority community by the majority community started in other provinces, the whole country would flow with blood and in its currents the hope of freedom of India would be drowned. The British would remain in the country as masters and would proclaim from house tops to the world, as they were doing now, that the Indians could not live peacefully and would cut each others throats if left to themselves.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan returned to Patna at night. He will be staying here today and will meet the Provincial Ministers before they leave for Delhi to attend the Constituent Assembly.

He intends to continue his stay in Bihar and may not attend the next session of the Constituent Assembly.

U. P. Premier For Delhi

LUCKNOW, Jan. 18 (API.) Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Premier of U. P. will leave for Delhi tomorrow by air to attend the Constituent Assembly. He will stay in Delhi till Jan. 26 and then proceed to Benares, where he will stay for two days before returning to Lucknow on Jan. 29.

Weather News For Farmers

Tonight will be slightly colder than last night over the North Konkan, North Mawal, Khandesh and the north-western districts of Marathwada.

Forecast till Monday morning:—Dry weather. Outlook for further 2 days:—No appreciable change.

EGYPTIAN AMBASSADOR MEETS ACHESON

Concern Over Br. Interference In Nile Valley Affairs

WASHINGTON, January 18. (Reuter): Hassan Pasha, the Egyptian Ambassador to the United States yesterday called on Mr. Dean Achison, United States' Under Secretary of State, to express concern over the campaign of outside interference in the affairs of the Nile Valley.

After a 30-minute talk with Mr. Acheson, the Ambassador told reporters it has been stated that the Sudanese want to secede from the Egyptians and it is further charged that Egypt stands in the way of self-Government for the Sudanese.

Overlooking the fact that the British are not legally entitled to speak for the Sudanese, these statements do not coincide with realities.

No one is more heartily in favour of true self-Government for the Sudanese than the Egyptian people, the Ambassador added.

That expresses the true feelings of the people of Egypt who consider that the peoples of Egypt and the Sudan are too closely allied naturally, strategically, economically, culturally and in religion to permit others to sow seeds of dissension.

GENERAL STRIKE AVERTED

Victory For London Transport Workers

LONDON, Jan. 17, (Reuter): Many people in London believed last night that the country has narrowly missed a general strike with consequences more disastrous than those which followed the strike of 1926, writes Reuter's Industrial Correspondent. The danger has been averted because London's unofficial transport strikers have won hands down, but the result can hardly be regarded as satisfactory by either the Labour Government's Trades Union Congress or the industry.

The workers' victory comes when the Government are striving hard to impress on the Trade Union movement the need for pegging wages until such time as production rises, there is more to buy in shops and the danger of inflation has been reduced. Trade Union representatives on the Joint Industrial Advisory Council have at last given a general assent to this proposition, subject to employers being prepared on their part to restrict profits. If trade unions have not agreed to renounce their demands for higher wages in all circumstances at least they have promised to relate such demands to the general economic picture of the moment.

A White Paper will be published at the end of the month painting this picture and pointing out the grave danger of uncontrolled inflation.

It is feared that the road haulage strike has made more difficult the Trade Union Leaders' task of impressing these facts on their followers. Spontaneous sympathetic strikes broke out in Allied industries in London and elsewhere and grew steadily in extent until the Road Haulage Association gave way. There can now be no guarantee that similar strikes will not break out later in other industries.

The manpower situation is such that the fear of unemployment is no deterrent to strikers.

LONDON DOCKERS STAY OUT

LONDON, Jan. 17 (Reuter). While porters at four London food markets were back at work again today after yesterday's settlement of the 11-day transport strike, troops were still clearintg meat at Smithfield.

The Ministry of Labour emphasised this afternoon that no behind-the-scenes offer had led to the end of the strike.

24,000 Thames dockers, stevedors and watermen are still on strike but they are expected back tomorrow, the day agreed for resumption of work.

TRUMAN SUGGESTS $564,000,000 CUT IN U. S. EXPENDITURE

WASHINGTON, January 17. (Reuter): President Truman has asked the United States Congress to repeal appropriations totalling nearly 564,000,000 dollars. The White House statement said that the amounts to be repealed were in addition to five previous recommendations which reduced the net authorised Federal programme by more than 64,000,000,000 dollars.

The main saving requested by Mr. Truman is of 325,000,000 dollars made available to the Maritime Commission and not now required because of the liquidation of the wartime shipbuilding programmes.

LET PUBLIC OPINION DECIDE, NOT COURT OF LAW

Gandhiji Says Bengal Offenders Must Be Asked To Return Looted Property

RAMDEBPUR (Noakhali), Jan. 17 (A.P.I): Mahatma Gandhi speaking here at a prayer meeting on Friday said he was an equal servant of both communities of India. He wished he had power to stop the internecine war and the consequent blood bath Buddha or the prophets that followed him had gone the way they went in order to stop wars. The fact that he could not do so was proof positive that he had no superior power at his back. It was true that he swore by non-violence and so he had come to Noakhali in order to test the power of his non-violence. As he had repeatedly said ever since his arrival in Bengal that he had no desire to leave Bengal unless both the communities showed by their action that they were like blood brothers living together in perfect peace and amity.

Mahatma Gandhi also dealt with the question that was raised by Muslim friends who had seen him before the prayer meeting. They had asked him how he expected friendly relations between the two communities when the Hindus agitated for the arrest and trial of those who were guilty of offences during the disturbances. Mahatma Gandhi confessed that he did not like these complaints so long as the wrong-doers avoided arrest and trial and so long as Muslim opinion in Noakhali did not insist upon the guilty parties disclosing themselves. With him they should dismiss the legend that the frenzy of last year was the work of goondas for, if they were goondas they were white goondas. And, therefore, all of them were goondas. Acts of frenzy were never the work of professional goondas. Therefore, on such occasions wrongs done in frenzy were wrongs done by all. Mahatma Gandhi would be glad to see Muslim opinion working actively to bring offenders not before courts of justice but before court of public opinion. Let the offenders show contrition and let them return looted property.

Let them also show those against whom offences were committed that they need fear no molestation and that days of frenzy were over. Muslim public opinion should be such as to guarantee that miscreants would not dare to offend against any individual and only then could the Hindus be asked a safe return to their villages.

Mahatma Gandhi said he was sure that such a purging before the court of public opinion was infinitely superior to a trial before a court of law.

Mahatma Gandhi concluded by saying that what was wanted was not vengeance but reformation.

MAHATMA ACTS AS HIS OWN MEDICO

Addresses Meeting With Mudpack On His Head And Eyes

RAMDEVPUR (Noakhali), Jan. 18 (UPI.) Mahatma Gandhi acts as his own doctor during his one-night-one-village tour. As an expert nature curist, Gandhiji gives himself nature cure teratment every day.

He takes sun-bath and passes his day in open air. Every afternoon, Gandhiji applies mudback to his stomach and head. This prevents stomach troubles and keeps him fresh and fit.

Mahatma Gandhi's work is not, however, interrupted by the mudpack treatment. He addressed a big meeting of village women this afternoon with mudpack on his head and eyes.

Having walked bare-footed, Gandhiji is suffering from Chill Blains. Before he resumes his journey every day, Gandhiji treats his sore toes and bandages them carefully.

Mr. R. K. Ramalinga Reddy, a Congress worker from Andhra, performed Katha Kali dance in front of Mahatma Gandhi's cottage here last evening. Gandhiji appreciated the performance very much, which was enjoyed by men, women and children of the village, who attended it in large numbers.

GANDHIJI'S SIKH COMPANIONS SENT AWAY

Sikh Women To Do Relief Work In Villages

PARKOT (Noakhali), Jan. 17, (A.P.I.): The Sikh party accompanying Mahatma Gandhi in his tour has been dispersed. Sardar Jiwan Singh of the Azad Hind Fouj is the only Sikh who will follow Mahatma Gandhi from today.

Col. Niranjan Singh Gill, former president of the Panthik Pratinidhi Board who came to see Mahatma Gandhi yesterday, broke up the party and sent all of them except Sardar Jiwan Singh to be posted in different villages to work for the peace mission.

Altogether about sixty-five Sikhs came to Bengal under the directions of Sardar Niranjan Singh Gill. About a dozen were accompanying Mahatma Gandhi. Some Sikh women have also come to work in the villages.

In view of the difficulty of the Sikhs are experiencing about the language, they will be attached to centres where Bengali workers are already working.

GANDHIJI TO VISIT COMILLA

According to circles in close touch with Mahatma Gandhi's Camp, it is now definite that Mahatma Gandhi will visit Comilla at the end of his walking programme. Besides Comilla, he will also visit some other important places in the neighbourhood.

DACCA VILLAGERS55 S. O. S. TO GANDHIJI

DACCA, Jan. 17 (API.) About ten thousand inhabitants of villages under Teagaon Police Station in the north-western outskirts of the city have sent a memorial to Mahatma Gandhi setting forth their "serious plight" as a result of alleged economic boycott and blockade by a section of the majority community for the past five months.

QUIET IN HAZARA

Mehrchand Khana On Precautionary Measures

LAHORE, Jan. 18, (A.P.I.): "The situation in Hazara District, which was the scene of recent tribal raids, is easier and under control," declared Mr. Mehrchand Khanna, Finance Minister N.W.F.P. at a press conference in Lahore today.

Mr. Khanna who arrived in Lahore last night on his way to Delhi to attend the Constituent Assembly, said: "There has been no fresh incident in the Hazara District in the recent past. The affected area is being patrolled by protective force. Curfed has also been enforced in these areas A joint Deputy Commissioner has been appointed to took after the rescue work. In addition to the promulgation of the Public Safety Ordinance we are making full use of the Frontier Crimes Regulation Act. Under this act a number of arrests have been made, pensions have been bound down and collective fines have been imposed on villages which were responsible for the trouble. We are very much thankful to the army which came to our relief."

FAMILY OF SIX WIPED OUT

Rs. 12,000 Burgled After Brutal Murders

CALCUTTA, Jan. 18, (A.P.A.): Within 48 hours of the murder of Dr. (Mrs.) Edith Ghosh, an entire family of six members was wiped out in their sleep early this morning in Surendranath Banerjee Road and the house burgled of a sum of Rs. 12,000.

The victims included Mr. A. K. Saha-Chowdry, 40-year-old massagist and physical culture instructor, his thirty-year-old wife and all his four minor children, aged ten, eight and five years and six months respectively. Two of the children including the six-month-old baby were girls.

The theft included Rs. 8,000 cash and jewels worth about Rs. 5,000, not excluding those worn by the victims.

The assailants were allegedly among the domestic servants who are reportedly absconding, the police said, adding that no arrests have been made so far in connection with both the murders.

HENDERSON IN LAHORE

LAHORE, Jan. 18 (API.) Mr. Arthur Henderson, Under-Secretary of State for India, accompanied by his Secretary Mr. J. S. Gandee and his adviser Mr. C. Iddon, arrived here by a specially chartered R.A.F. plane at midday.

They were received at the aerodrome by the Secretary and an A.D.C. to the Governor of the Punjab.

Mr. Arthur Henderson who has come to the Punjab on a one-day private visit is staying at Government House.

NO COALITION IN JAPAN

TOKYO, Jan. 17, (Reuter): The Japanese Prime Minister, Oshida Shigeru, has abandoned his efforts to form a coalition Government to include Social Democrats, according to "Kyodos", the Japanese News Agency.

COALITION GOVT. WITHIN 18 MONTHS

Britain Heading For Financial Crisis, Says Labour M.P.

LONDON, January 18. (U.P.I.): The opinion that there would be a coalition Government in Britain within about 18 months because the country was "rapidly moving towards the greatest financial crisis that has ever been known", was expressed by Mr. G. G. Wadsworth, Liberal M. P., in an interview with the "United Press of India" this morning.

"With our exports still only two-thirds of our imports", Mr. Wadsworth said, "we shall soon be selling on the buyers' market and if we asked for additional loan from America, we would be asked to sell colonies."

'Death Dust' For Civilian Use!

TORONTO, Jan. 17 (APA).—An Ottawa dispatch to the Toronto "Daily Star" said today that the atomic energy plant at Chalk River, 125 miles north-west of Ottawa, could produce what is perhaps a more deadlier weapon than the Atom Bomb—"death dust."

The dispatch said radio-active particles could be produced in greater volume and at more effective potency in Chalk River than in any other plant in the world, because the Canadian plant was unique in that Canada was not developing the dust for military purposes.

SANGLI INDUSTRIALIST

A correspondent writes: Mr. Vishnu Ramchandra Velankar, a figure well-known in the world of saree-manufacture in Maharashtra, celebrates on 19th January, 1947, the completion of his 60th year with elaborate religious rites of which weighing himself against gold will be one. One hundred and twenty-five pounds of gold required for this purpose have been collected on loan from various sources, including the Ruler of Sangli's family gold. Mr. Velankar proposes to devote the value of this gold, amounting to five lakhs of rupees, to works of charity and public utility by way of celebrating the event.

Mr. Velankar, who was a "penniless Brahmin youth" in 1905, learnt the art of weaving at the Kala Bhavan in Baroda and later in Calcutta. When he found that the hand-loom was no match for the power-loom, he went into a cotton-mill at Sholapur to acquaint himself with its working. He picked up the elements of engine driving in a workshop at Sangli, for, only an oil engine was a practicable source of motive power for a small scale power-loom establishment. He improved his skill in driving at a grinding mill. So equipped for his task, he set up three power-looms in Poona in 1912, with borrowed capital.

The number of looms have now increased to 300 and the spindles to 8,000, all of which are devoted to manufacture of sarees. In 1939, the factory's output amounted to as many as 2,49,000 sarees!

Mr. Velankar was not the man to rest on his laurels. He visited Japan in 1935 and brought back 78 looms for the weaving of art-silk cloth, which he put on the market in 1936. In 1940 he added the spinning department to his mill which now manufactures sarees made of yarn produced in the mill itself.

Mr. Velankar who has already set apart three lakhs as trust funds will now be adding five lakhs to his benefaction.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD
MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-

To be paid in advance.

MATRIMONIAL

Wanted Gujrati or Sindhi match for highly educated Punjabi girl of 22 years. No dowry. Box No. 4624 "Bombay Chronicle"

SITUATION VACANT

Wanted Senior Accounts Clerks with accounts and audit experience in good establishments and with sound education and character. Applicants must be at least B.Com's. Apply stating age, qualifications, references and pay drawn in the last situation held to Box No 1500C. C/o "Bombay Chronicle" Bombay

Wanted for a Vegetable Ghee Plant (A) Manager Applicants must be qualified chemists with vast administrative and technical experience of vegetable ghee manufacture in India. Those with additional qualifications for the maintenance of vegetable ghee plants and experience of tin manufacturing plants and oil mills by extraction process will be accorded preferential consideration. (B) Second man; a qualified chemist or a chemical engineer with considerable previous experience of vegetable ghee manufacture in a similar capacity will be preferred. (C) 3 Shift chemists with previous experience of vegetable ghee manufacture. Applicants should be F.Sc or B.Sc. preferably the latter Salary in all cases according to qualifications Apply stating age, qualifications, previous references and minimum salary acceptable to Box No. 1523 C/o "Bombay Chronicle" Bombay.

Wanted—A Chief Mechanical Engineer fully qualified and with extensive experience of a millwright's job for a Paper Mill upcountry. Salary and grade according to qualifications. Apply with full details of qualifications and testimonials stating minimum salary acceptable to Box No. 1423 C/o. "Bombay Chronicle". Bombay.

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Get London American degrees. Education, Law, Engineering. Philosophy Fee reasonable. Bazmeatibba, Reg. Delhi (4063)

Secure Homoeopathic, Ayurvedic, Unani Degrees with right to practise and use of title Doctir and Degrees Prospectus free Registrar Homoeopathic University, Sialkot City (4369)

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

News for Ladies! For quality wool, Knitting accessories, and expert tuition in Knitting consult Box No. 4545 "Bombay Chronicle".

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted—Agents and Merchants for our famous Buttons throughout India and abroad. Eastern Small Industries, Dacca (4501)

Wanted agents to sell the remaining shares of Indian Collieries Ltd., of 12, Chowringhee Sq., Calcutta, owner of well mechanised **first class collieries at Jharia working at profit under management of first class Manager** Apply sharp (1046)

Wanted:—Agents for Art. Silk Cloth & Hosiery. Bright Prospects. Apply for terms and samples M. Salmon & Bros., Ludhiana (N. India) (4500)

Agents and Underwriters for selling shares of a large Textile Mill starting in the Punjab. Government sanction obtained. Machinery ordered. Apply Box No. 1498, care "Bombay Chronicle," Bombay.

Wanted agents or whole-sale dealers for our Pearl and Horn Buttons. Diamond Button Mfg. Co., 40/41. Tantibazar. Dacca (Bengal). (4632)

Wanted agents and stockists for Embossers, Stitchings and plates. Azad Company, Aligarh. (1856)

Wanted Agents to sell the remaining Shares of Aryan Silk and Cotton Mills, Ltd. 12. Chowringhee Square, Calcutta, a progressive national concern, paying Dividends. Apply sharp to Managing Agents. 1466

BOOKS & MAGAZINES

New edition of Hafiz Ghazals on separate cards after the best Persian manuscript with illumination in gold and a picture of the poet in colour. Rs. 10/- Asiatic Stores opp. Churchgate Station or write editor S. M. Razavy c/o Lloyd's Bank, Bombay. (4606)

PUBLIC NOTICES

TENDER NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the lease of Mica mines in Non-Khalsa area (Zamindari land) of Jaipur State up to 4 P.M. 28th February, 1947. For particulars apply to Mining Department, Jaipur (Rajputana).

(1481)

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

Change in rates for Manures, Oilcake, and Bonemeal (for Manurial purposes) under the Post-War Rating Scheme.

With effect from 1st February, 1947, Special Class 'A' rates will be introduced for Manures, Oilcake, and Bonemeal (for manurial purposes) as also for certain other commodities used for manurial purposes in full wagon loads. The existing rates for all these commodities will be cancelled and withdrawn from the same date.

For full particulars reference may be made to the Superintendent, Rates and Development, B. N. Railway, Kidderpore, Calcutta, or to any Station Master on this Railway.

COMMERCIAL TRAFFIC MANAGER.

(1522)

MARTIN BURN LIMITED.
NOTICE.
ORDINARY & PREFERENCE SHARES & CONVERTIBLE NOTES.

A large number of Certificates remain to be exchanged for Allotment Letters.

Holders for Allotment Letters are accordingly advised to present them for exchange without further delay.

F. M. CARDEW,
Actg: Secretary.

Calcutta, 15th Jan. 1947.

(1524)

MACHINERY FOR SALE

Refrigerator Warehouse 1728 cu. ft. capacity—Complete Metal Clad walk-in-type Refrigerator of weatherproof construction, transportable, does not need housing, can be used for any type cold storage, maintains lower normal temperatures ranging from 0 dg. F. to 40 deg. F., dimension 24' long 8' wide 9' high. Refrigeration Machine is a Chrysler Airtemp. 5 H.P., 220 volt, 3 phase, 60 cycles condensing unit metal clad for protection against weather. Brand New delivery and January, 1947. Write immediately to Box No. 1499, "Bombay Chronicle."

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Earn Money, start new industries. Big literature of Money making Schemes. Machines, industrial books against -/1/- stamp. Commercial Syndicate Lahore (1424)

TO BE LET

To let: Eminently suitable land or ready made theatre at Jubbulpore adjacent main market for Cinema. L.P. Nigam Pleader Ganjipura Jubbulpore (4576)

MISCELLANEOUS

Wanted—(1) Two Ice Plants, 1/2 or 1/4 Ton Capacity Complete, (2) Six Dozen or less, 8 lbs. Thermos Bottles. Apply Box No. 4461 "Bombay Chronicle" with lowest prices

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NEWS FROM CITY MARKETS

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Jan. 18.

The market was steady today with moderate buying influenced by delay in arrivals of Silver from London. Fagan Silver opened at Rs. 138/8 and after declining at Rs. 138/4 improved at Rs. 138/12 and steadied at Rs. 138/10. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 154/10. Fagan Gold opened at Rs. 97/12 and improved at Rs. 98. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 103/4.

The market closed as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	155	4	0
Fagan Delivery	139	6	0
Ready Gold	104	0	0
Fagan Delivery	98	2	0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Jan. 18.

The Produce market was firm today with a sharp rise in groundnut prices owing to scanty arrivals. Bengal invited tenders for 5,000 Khandis of Groundnuts from Madras. This demand was followed by a rise in Groundnuts price in Madras from Rs. 82 to Rs. 91. Castorseeds May delivery also opened firm at Rs. 115/10 and after declining at Rs. 115/2 steadied at Rs. 115/4

GROUNDNUTS:—			
Khandesh Ready	23	12	0
Coromandel	23	4	0
Bold	22	12	0
LINSEEDS:—			
Ready	26	14	0
February March	24	9	0
April-May	24	6	0
TILSEEDS:—			
December-January	35	8	0
Ready	215	0	0
CASTORSEEDS:—			
Navlakhi Ready	25	6	0
December-January Navlakhi	24	0	0
Goa Delivery	25	4	0
Bombay Delivery	25	2	0
May Delivery	115	4	0
GROUNDNUTS OIL:—			
Bombay Mills	12	14	0
Linseed Oil	20	0	0
Castorseed oil	16	4	0

CALICUT MARKET.

CALICUT, Jan. 18.

Coiryarn Beypore 175/185, Quilandy 195/205, Fibre Garbled 177/8, Ungarbled 162/8, Cocoanuts Raw 125/130, Dry 150, Cocoanut Oil 525, Copra Office 335, Dilpasand 400 Madrasnottam 440, Goodgooda 400, Pepper Wynaad 620, Country 610, Dry Ginger Chernad 370, Ernad 350, Coffee 87, Timber Pali 5052/8, Junglewood 32, Vellapine 45, Benteak 52, Teak 95, Mango Planks 4/4, Teak 18, Rosewood 17/18.

HAPUR MARKET.

Hapur, Jan. 17.

Silver Futures Opened 125/10, Highest 125/10, Lowest 124/8, Later 124/14, Gold Futures Opened 88, Highest 88, lowest 87/14, Later 87/14, very quiet Gawar Ready 9/8, Maha 9/12, Baishak 9/2/9, Steady Bardana Ready Md. 86, DW 92, Chet 86, Steady Gur 13, Shakkar 14/8, Oilcake 4/10, Groundnut 15/8, Oil 55, Oats 12/8, Methi 13/4, Pulses Arahar 12, Urad 17, Moong 14/4, Grains Wheat 14/8, Gram 13, Rice First 26/10, Second 18, Maize Desi 10/8, Bajra 10/12, Juwar 9/2, Barley 10, Peas 13, Bejhar 10/12, Stocks Wheat 7, Grain 4, Barley 170, Peas 76, Bejhar 37, Other Cereals 4, Arhar 4 Khattis

LONDON BULLION.

London, Jan. 17.

Silver Spot 55-1/2 pence, Forward 55-1/2 pence. Gold Bars Fine per oz. £8/12/3.

NEW YORK SIVER

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.

U. S. Price of Foreign Silver 76 cents.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Jan. 18.

The local cotton market opened steady today at Rs. 459 for March delivery and improved at Rs. 459/12 under scattered buying and short covering. At this level there appeared some realising which checked further improvement and the market steadied at Rs. 459/8.

The market fluctuated within a range of one rupee highest being Rs. 459/12 and lowest Rs. 458/12 and finally closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. Jan.	446	14	0
I.C.C. March	459	2	0
I.C.C. May	469	0	0
I.C.C. July	480	8	0
I.C.C. Sept.	489	0	0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton March Contract is 1325 cent points below New York March at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.

BOMBAY, Jan. 17.

	Hi	Low.	Closing.
Jan.	446-3/4	445-1/4	446-1/2
March	458-3/4	457-1/2	458-1/2
May	468-3/4	467-1/2	468-1/2
July	479-3/4	478-1/2	479-5/8
Sept.	488-1/4	487	488-1/8
Karachi 4F March	49-14-0	49-12-0	49-12-6

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS

Statement of the position of Scheduled Banks, as at the close of business on the 10th January:—

	Rs.
Demand Liabilities in India	733,69,96,000
Time Liabilities in India	332,06,04,000
Cash in India:	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	39,53,87,000
(ii) Rupee Coin	2,59,62,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin	73,83,000
Balances with Reserve Bank	75,40,08,000
Advances in India	450,65,68,000
Bills discounted in India	24,60,96,000

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 17.

March	30.92+12
March highest	30.95+15
March lowest	30.44—36
May	30.11+17
July	28.53+14
October	26.15+20
December	25.36—02
January	25.11—02
March	25.06—07
Middling Spot	32.02+12
NEW ORLEANS COTTON.	
March	30.84+09
May	29.99+02
July	28.45+02
October	26.06+13
December	25.41+11
Middling Spot	31.00—

CHICAGO WHEAT.

CHICAGO. Jan. 17.

January 2.14
March 2.06 to 2.06 1/8
May 1.93-1/2 to 1.93-3/4
July 1.75-1/8 to 1.75-1/4.

LONDON WHEAT.

London, Jan. 17.

Australian Wheat (Bulk) 87 Jan.-Feb. quoted.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 17.

	£
Consols 2-1/2 p c	98-3/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	115-1/16
War Loan 3-1/2 p c 1952 and after	108-9/16
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	121-5/8
Victory Bonds 4 p c	123-5/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	12-1/2
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	94-1/2
National Bank of India	39

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ON WITH THE SHOW!

For a change, this week, I shall turn my spotlight awty from the Indian show world, and flash it on the film Mecca of the universe: Hollywood. —SARDI.

ASTAIRE SWAN-SONG

The apparently tireless feet of FRED ASTAIRE have twinkled on celluloid for the last time in "Blue Skies." After an amazing tap-dancing career of almost two decades, this now elderly dancer bids adieu to his world audience.

Starting with Adele Astaire, his sister, as partner, he took the dance-lovers of America and Europe by storm. When in England in the twenties, he and his sister created quite a furore in British starched collar and stuffed-shirt circles, by 'gallaventing' around with the then Prince of Wales, the Mountbattens and their set—the 'gay young things' of Britain's first post-war period of the century, whose 'frivolities' were frowned upon, particularly by Royalty!

FILM DEBUT

With his sister's marriage to a title Astaire sought new pastures. If my memory serves me right, it was with JOAN CRAWFORD that Astaire first took his film bow, Joan then being one of the screen's foremost dancing daughters. Then came the highly successful "Flyin' Down To Rio", with Dolores Del Rio, followed by a series of bright and popular song and dance musicals in which he was partnered by such glamorous stars as Eleanor Powell, Rita Hayworth, GINGER ROGERS, Paulette Goddard, Marjorie Reynolds, Harriet Hoctor, Joan Fontaine, Virginia Dale, Lucille Bremer and, finally, Olga San Juan in "Blue Skies", who partners him in his 'Heat Wave' number which ends by his reeling to his death while dancing at a height—a harrowing yet fitting finale to a glorious career.

Hats off to Astaire of the egg-face whose dancing was as fine a tonic as an egg-flip!

★

FRED'S SUCCESSOR?

Paramount Pictures seem to place great faith by JOHNNY COY as the most likely successor to step into Astaire's shoes.

Coy has already appeared in "Duffy's Tavern" and "Bring On The Girls". He is certainly very deft on his feet and has the added asset of possessing a remarkably pleasant face and a striking, youthful personality.

Coy's dancing partner is his own wife, Dorothy Babbs. Let us say "Welcome" to the Coy couple.

★

SUCCESS STORY

Hollywood is indeed a land of miracles. When GREER GARSON, fresh from her success in the British "Good-bye Mr. Chips', entered the office of an M.G.M. executive to start her contract with Leo, she asked, diffidently, where her first American film would have its premiere. Would it perhaps be at Sid Grauman's well-known Chinese Theatre?

"Oh no, Miss Garson," replied the executive, "Grauman's is reserved only for our top-notch stars."

Greer swallowed hard any artiste's vanity she might have had.

With the release of "Mrs. Miniver" and the long line of limousines that almost held up the traffic outside Grauman's, the executive must have smiled the other side of his face!

★

"BIG BILL" TILDEN

WILLIAM 'BIG BILL' TILDEN who once figured a great deal in news reels as a tennis champion, is once again in the limelight. A Los Angeles news report says:

"Wiliam Tilden, former World Tennis Champion, was sentenced (Jan. 16) to nine months in the country jail after pleading guilty to contributing to the delinquency of a 14-year-old school boy.

"Ordering Tilden to see a Psychiatrist after his release, the judge denied Tilden's plea for immediate probation and stay of execution of judgment.

"'It comes as a great shock to all, particularly sport fans, that you should admit to such practices', said the judge."

One wonders why the learned judge should be shocked at a moral lapse in a man merely because the latter once happened to be a world figur in sports. Are not sportsmen, and other celebrities, human? It is this kind of prudery that, unfortunately, causes OSCAR WILDE to be remembered for his two years' police record rather than for the genius that gave us "The Picture of Dorian Gray" hopelessly massacred, recently by Hollywood film moghuls.

★

A STAR RE-DISCOVERED!

For their new film "Jungle Flight" Producers Bill Pine and Bill Thomas were perusing old files to select girls who could fill the roles of dark haired dancers. Making their selections, they sent seven photographs to their casting director requesting to interview the girls.

One photograph was returned with the following note:

"This is an old picture—and the girl has changed quite a bit. For one thing, she no longer has black hair And for another, she has changed her name to RITA HAYWORTH.

Quite a compliment, me thinks, for a star to be rediscovered.

That's all, till next week rolls around.

THE HYDERABAD STATE PEOPLE'S RELIEF COMMITTEE

The Hyderabad State People's Relief Committee was organised at a meeting held on 13th January in the Hall of the Journalists Association, Prospect Chambers, Bombay. Some subjects of Hyderabad and sympathisers with the struggle for civil liberties and political aspirations of the people of that State attended. A Committee was appointed with Professor P. A. Wadia as President. Messers. R. K. Prabhu, S. L. Silam, R. K. Karanjia, N. C. N. Acharya, B. H. Rao an Amruthlal Seth as Vice-Presidents, Professor Pratapgiri Ramamurti as General Secretary, Messrs. Y. M. Rao, A. S. R. Chari and Sequera as Joint Secretaries and Mr. C. A. Muchchala as Treasurer.

It was explained at the meeting that this Committee was not a Committee action in the sense that it contemplated any direct interference by launching a movement in the Hyderabad State. Nor was it a party organisation as all lovers of freedom could join it. It was not a rival organisation to the Indian States People's Conference. Its purpose or aim was to educate public opinion regarding conditions in Hyderabad State and to enlist public support to the cause of civil and political liberties within that State. It was proposed therefore to secure authentic information about conditions in Hyderabad State and publish pamphlets, leaflets and bulletins from time to time. It was also resolved to collect funds with the object of affording relief to political sufferers and their families and medical relief too if necessary.

Sind Premier Warns Satyagrahis

KARACHI, Jan. 18, (A. P. I.): The Sind Government would suitably deal with the situation arising out of the Satyagraha started in Karachi by the Arya Samaj leaders for the removal of the ban on Chapter XIV of "Satyartha Prakash", said the Premier, Mr. Ghulam Hussein Hidyatullah yesteday. The Premier said that if there was no respect for law it would result in mob rule and his Government would not tolerate it. The ban in question would not be removed he added, and he would not tolerate any disturbances if started even by Mussalmans.

Refund To Meerut Session Visitors And Stall-Holders

LUCKNOW, Jan. 18. (A.P.I.): The Reception Committee of the 54th session of the Indian National Congress held at Meerut, has upto January 15 refunded Rs 82.474 to visitors and stall-holders who were prevented from attending the session, according to information received at the P. C. C. office.

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Congress Keeping Door Open For League

Not To Wait Indefinitely: Jinnah's Next Move Awaited

NEW DELHI, Jan. 18 (A.P.A.): Congress Party's policy of attempting to avoid action which might prejudice Muslim League's entry into India's Constituent Assembly reconvening on Monday was defined today by reliable Congress sources who said they were going on the assumption that the League desired to, and would eventually, participate in the constitution-making.

These sources made it plain, however, that the policy of keeping the door open for the League would extend only to a point which party leadership considered reasonable. They added that if the League persisted in its boycott of constitution-writing, the next step almost inevitably would be a demand that League ministers leave the Interim National Government.

Such a demand, in the eventuality of the League maintaining it present position, would be based on Congress belief that the Viceroy had assurance from the League President Mohammed Ali Jinnah that Mr. Jinnah understood the entry of the League into the Interim Government was contingent upon participation in the Constituent Assembly. Leaguers reject this view.

BIG QUESTION MARK

The big question mark in India's currently static political situation is the attitude of Mr. Jinnah towards the Congress January 6 resolution which both Congress and British officialdom here consider to be acceptance of the 6th December interpretation of the British Cabinet Mission Plan for India's independence.

The British Government's December 6th statement, issued following the London Conferences with both Mr. Jinnah and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, supported League's stand that grouping of provinces is compulsory for constitution-writing purposes and not optional as Congress contended.

On January 6, Congress Party's delegate body (A.I.C.C.) adopted over considerable rank-and-file opposition a resolution saying that it accepted this interpretation but declaring there could be no compulsion of provinces.

Mr. Jinnah has not yet said whether he considered January 6 resolution sufficient to warrant League's participation in constitution-writing.

Some Leaguers have indicated participation in constitution-making, but the final decision is expected when the League Working Committee meets at Karachi, where Mr. Jinnah is now staying, on January 29 and 30.

VICEROY'S ATTITUDE

Meanwhile the Viceroy is known to have adopted the attitude that Congress has accepted the December interpretation and has recommended in personal conversations with Leaguers that they accept it as such and come into the Constituent Assembly. Nevertheless, it is reliably reported that Lord Wavell has not communicated this view officially to Mr. Jinnah.

A number of political observers hold the view the League probably will not come into preliminary session of the Constituent Assembly—at which not much had been done by the Congress and minorities representatives up to the time they recessed until January 20—but possibly decide to join only sections.

In this connection there has been some discussions among Congress leaders which have developed a feeling that the Congress Party should concede the League's demand that sectional matters be decided by a simple majority instead of a two-thirds vote.

ANOTHER LEAGUE PROPOSITION

There is opposition to another League proposition that nothing be permitted to come back to the General Constituent Assembly for decision from sections. Congressmen say this would be impossible particularly since the policy governing protection of minorities, whether Muslim Hindu or Sikh, must be countrywide, and not varying by section or Province.

INDIAN STATES

Another yet unsolved problem is the matter of representation of the Princely States in the Constituent Assembly, which must be done before the Assembly goes into sections sometime in April.

Whatever the League does will affect the Princes for they have consistently said they would not take part in the Constituent Assembly in which only the Congress was represented. So they are expected to do little more than mark the time when they meet in Bombay on Jan. 24.

RUTHLESS SUPPRESSION IN PALESTINE

LONDON, Jan. 18 (Reuter): The allegation that the British army has pursued a policy of ruthless suppression which has become fruitful soil for terrorist retaliation is made in the annual report of the Zionist Federation of Great Britain and Ireland which will be presented at the 46th annual conference of that organisation here on Feb. 1.

The report said, however, that the situation in Palestine had improved since the appointment of Mr. Arthur Creech-Jones as Colonial Secretary in October.

ATTLEE REFUSES TO TALK AT 'PISTOL POINT'

Indian Troops Not For Burma's Defence, Maintain British Govt.

Preliminary Stage In Negotiations Complited

LONDON, JAN. 18 (U.P.A.): THE BURMESE DELEGATION TODAY SAID THAT THEIR DISCUSSIONS WITH THE BRITISH CABINET HAVE COMPLETED THE PRELIMINARY STAGES AND IT IS INTENDED NEXT WEEK TO CONSIDER THE DETAILS OF THE PROPOSALS, ON WHICH THERE IS "A LARGE MEASURE OF AGREEMENT."

The Burmese delegates were invited as guests of Prime Minister Attlee for lunch today at Chequers, and delegation leader Aung San will be a guest at a luncheon to be given by Lord Mountbatten next week.

The forthcoming week's discussions on Burma would be concerned with details of the future course of action designed to give Burma complete independence within one year.

The Prime Minister is said to have emphasized that the British Government is not impressed by the Burmese threats of direct action and that it could not be expected to "negotiate at the muzzle of a pistol."

Attlee further made it implicitly clear that Britain saw no objection to an early election of a constituent assembly in Burma with the right to claim complete independence.

Details to be discussed during the coming week include the future defence of Burma. The troops in Burma at present are only partly British but mainly Indian. All owe allegiance to King George. The Burmese delegation expressed a desire to retain these Indian troops under the authority of the Burmese Government.

The British Government maintained, however, that such a proposition could not be entertained and that an independent Burma must be responsible for its own defence with its own forces.

PLANS FOR PRE-ELECTION REVOLT IN CENTRAL POLAND

Police Seize "Battle-Orders": Anglo-Americans Accused For Interference In Internal Affairs Of Country

WARSAW, Jan. 18 (U.P.A.): "Battle orders" for a pre-election uprising in central Poland have been seized, the security police announced today while an underground newspaper in the Cracow district declared that this "election day may go down in Polish history as a day of civil war."

Police said the military courts passed 19 death sentences against terrorists this month while 74 were arrested on charges of underground collaboration.

Police said that terrorist headquarters issued the revolution order providing "for the liquidation of the most dangerous members of the local electoral commissions, the destruction of voters lists, and attacks against polling places on election day."

CONTRAST TO PREVIOUS ELECTIONS

In marked contrast to the previous election campaign's lethargy, huge banners broke out on Government buildings here on Friday.

Youths paraded in the streets; so did Polish soldiers. There were minor street skirmishes and also some shots were fired but nothing serious occurred.

Both the Government and the opposition—confined to Stanislaw Mikolajczyk's Peasant Party—were putting on last minute bursts. The sale of Vodka was banned for the election period Sunday and in many places in the country troops were put on the alert, at least until Tuesday.

In a mass meeting on Friday, Premier Osubka Morawski said that "the United States already officially recognizes that western territories are Polish" by asking compensation for American holdings there. He expressed the Polish peoples' determination to insist on the present western frontiers of the country.

The Government spokesman, General Victor Grosz, told a press conference that the Catholic Church kept strictly out of the campaign.

Peasant Party headquarters told correspondents that several Luvlen University students were arrested when trying to break up a Government Bloc rally.

ANGLO-AMERICANS "DIRECTLY INTERFERING"

MOSCOW Jan 18 (U.P.A.): The magazine "New Times," writing on Sunday's Polish parliamentary elections said that the Anglo-Americans were "directly interfering" in Poland's internal affairs in the hope of securing a friendly parliament to enable them to redraw Poland's western frontiers.

The paper said: "In Poland, it will be remembered that the Soviet Union considers the western frontiers of Poland permanent. The Polish people know where its enemies and its friends are."

UNFAIR ACCUSATION

The magazine also stated that Anglo-American accusations of unfairness in the elections is not justified and said: "It is characteristic of the new American note that not a single fact or concrete example which could confirm them is mentioned."

Today's 'Pravda' also carried an article strongly defending Poland's western frontiers, claiming that German territory assigned by the Allies to Poland were "ancient slave lands." Pravda said the entire Polish people, except some terrorist bandits, with iron determination are standing guard over its western frontiers. The paper reiterated Stalin's statement that the Soviet Union considers the frontiers of Poland as permanent.

POLISH ALLEGATIONS REPLIED

British Charge d'Affaires Philip Broad today delivered a note to the Polish Government answering the allegations concerning the British Ambassador's underground contacts disclosed in Count Grocholski's trial. The Foreign Office declined comment on the note.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR FOR WARSAW

LONDON, Jan. 18 (A.P.A.): Victor Cavendish-Bentinck, British Ambassador to Poland, left for Warsaw by air today after reporting to the British Government on the elections to be held throughout Poland tomorrow.

CHARGES AGAINST GOVT.

An A.P.A. message adds: Government Bloc parties claimed today that thousands of peasants were deserting M. Mikolajczyk's party so that they could vote for "certain victory" in tomorrow's parliamentary elections.

Those reports coincided with charges by the Vice-Premier, M. Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, that armed gangs were demolishing Polish Peasant Party headquarters in many towns and cities.

M. Mikolajczyk declared that Bloc agitators and security police were forcing peasants to agree to vote for the Government under threats of torture and unprisonment.

The Vice-Premier said party headquarters in the cities of Bydgoszcz and Ganask and district offices near Warsaw were wrecked in armed attacks by gangs described as pro-Government.

RUSSIA LEADS IN SCIENCE

Soviet Scientists Hope For Closer Contacts With India

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Prof. V. C. Volgin, Vice-President of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, who with his colleagues attended the Indian Science Congress at Delhi speaking at a public meeting here this evening at the University Convocation Hall expressed the hope that their visit to India would not only pave the way for closer relations between the scientists of the two countries but also between the two nations.

Sir Bomanji Wadia, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, presided.

SCIENTIFIC CONTACTS ESSENTIAL

Prof. Volgin observed that the establishment of scientific contacts between different countries was very essential as it would lead to the strengthening of cultural links between them, and thus ultimately lead the foundation of an era of peace and prosperity in the world.

Referring to the place of Science in Russia, Prof. Volgin said that the Soviet Academy of Sciences was the premier scientific institution in the country. All the other institutions were unified in this one big trust. The Academy of Sciences, he added, though an old institution began to flourish only after the October Revolution.

Prof. E. N. Pavlovsky, Head of the Academy of Science in the Republic of Tugiks, said that the process of decentralization was also at work in Russia. Besides the main academy they had its branches and institutions in various Republics.

INSTRUCTIVE VISIT

Their visit to India, he said, though brief was very instructive and interesting. They were very happy for having established contacts with many scientists here. Theirs, he added, was the first Russian Scientific Delegation to this country, and they were returning with a deep feeling of gratitude and gratification. But he hoped it would be the harbinger of many such visits in future and the establishment of closer contacts between the two countries.

RUSSIA'S ADVANCE

Earlier Sir Bomanji Wadia welcoming the Russian team of Scientists complimented them for the rapid advance of science in Russia and remarked that Russian scientists had become the object of envy and admiration of the whole world.

Prof. Volgin and his colleagues are leaving for Delhi to-morrow morning by air.

TEXTILE BOARD HEAD IN AHMEDABAD

Protest Against Abolition Of Quota Holders

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD Jan. 17.

Krishnaraj Thakharshi, Chairman Textile Control Board, arrived here from Delhi. It is learnt that Thakarshi and Sheth Kasturbhai had important discussions regarding the abolition of quota holders, dissolving of Textile Control Board, redistribution of cloth through the provinces and reviewing the cloth position. Both had protested against abolishion of quota holders.

Asst. Commissioner Shares Riot Loot?

Grave Allegations Against Police Before Calcutta Inquiry Commission

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17 (A.P.I.): Mr. Mitter continuing the cross-examination of Mr. Norton Jones before the Calcutta Riot Enquiry Commission asked him about reports of the alleged police indiscipline, incivility and shirking of duty.

Q.: You have heard, have you not, that the Assistant Commissioner, Abdul Gaffar, has been implicated in a case of looting and of collecting looted goods at his own residence?

A.: This is the first time that I hear any such suggestion.

Q.: You know, do you not, that Mr. Abdul Gaffar was near K. C. Biswas's (Arms and Ammunition) shop when looting was taking place? Do you know it now?

A.: Thank you; I accept what you say.

Q.: Was a complaint made to you, or to your knowledge, to the police that Mr. Ghaffar was found to be in possession at his own house of considerable quantities of looted articles?

A.: I have never heard any report or word of that story which you are telling.

Q.: Are you hearing this story for the first time from me?

A.: Yes.

Q.: You are the Deputy Commissioner, Headquarters?

A.: Yes.

Q.: Didn't you know that a matter connected with Abdul Ghaffar has been investigated and the papers are with the Governor of Bengal to-day? The papers were sent two days ago?

A.: I did not know.

INSULT TO INJURY REPLIED

Counsel then asked witness whether the police appeal for help from private callers with such replies as Congress will give you protection and Goddess Kali will give you protection. Witness said he did not think such replies were given.

Mr. Norton Jones replying to further questions said that three European sergeants and inspectors were involved in a case at present under investigation in which they were alleged to have removed an iron safe and had it opened by a European firm. They were police headquarters' men, but were not on duty then and had done it in their spare time.

President of Commission: What did the safe contain?

A.: Bills.

Mr. Norton Jones promised to supply a list of the policemen thought by responsible police officials to have been involved in looting or rioting or receiving stolen goods.

LEAGUER CROSS EXAMINES

Mr. S. A. Masud, for the Muslim League, then took up the cross-examination of Mr. Norton Jones.

Mr. Norton Jones said he did not know if Calcutta blacksmiths were mostly Hindus.

Q. Before the 16th, did an information come to our knowledge that weapons were being made on a large scale in Calcutta by blacksmiths?

A. No information of any kind.

Mr. Norton added however that such reports came to the police after the 16th.

Mr. Masud referred to a number of incidents in general and asked:

Can you tell me who were doing all this killing—the educated or the uneducated people?

Mr. Norton Jones—I always gathered the impression myself that the educated class of persons withdrew from the field sometime towards the evening of the 16th and thereafter the killings on both sides were done by the lower classes of their communities.

Q. Shall I be incorrect to say that educated Hindu youths took part in these Calcutta riots?

A. I do not think I can answer that and say yes or no.

Q. Have you any reports that the rioters were speaking in English to police officers?

A. I have not heard that.

UNFAIR QUESTIONS

Mr. Masud questioned Mr. Norton Jones about the Government's sources of secret information and asked whether it was not very strange that such huge preparations were being made— even by the Muslims, as my learned friend would say—and not an inkling of information was given to the police headquarters?

Sir Fayl Ali: That is not a fair question.

Mr. Masud put questions to draw a parallel between the celebration of the Muslim League Central Assembly Elections Victory Day on December 27. 1945 and the Direct Action Day on August 16 and asked Mr. Norton Jones: Shall I be correct if I say that on December 27 there was no provocation by the Hindus on the streets through which they were passing.

The President of the Commission disallowed the question.

About the picketing of Hindu shops by Muslim League volunteers on the morning of the 16th, Mr. Masud asked: Have you anything on record to show that this picketing was done in an aggressive manner?

A. I am not sure. The first information of trouble we got. I think was that Muslims were attempting to close Hindu shops. The first report we got on the 16th was that they were using force to persuade Hindu shopkeepers to close at a certain bazar.

Mr. Norton agreed that before this a report of an attempt to attack a mosque had been received.

Mr. Masud referred to a number of incidents in localities predominantly populated by one particular community, and asked Mr. Norton Jones whether he knew that those attacks were made by the predominant community. He added "So you found from these instances that that community were attacking and desecrating the holy places of the Muslims?"

Mr. Norton Jones said that if the one attacked them it would certainly be attacked by the other.

Further hearing was adjourned.

Black-Marketing Business Policy Is Short Sighted

Delhi Commissioner's Appeal To Good Sense Of Merchants

NEW DELHI, Jan. 17, (API): The need to remove black market was emphasised by Mr. W. Christie, Chief Commissioner, Delhi, in his inaugural address at the annual session of the United Chamber of Trade Associations today.

The merchants, said Mr. Christie, had tremendous responsibility to the public and said that those who encouraged or actually took part in the black-market were following a very short sighted policy.

Referring to the controls, the Chief Commissioner said that he had no desire to continue the controls any longer than it was absolutely necessary and added that in considering whether or not to continue controls the Government must consider the community at large in preference to an individual section of the community.

The Chief Commissioner regretted that many of their post-war plans for improving Delhi and in particular for cleaning up the city of Delhi, had not got under way as quickly as he hoped, and there might be further unavoidable delay but some of their schemes were going ahead.

Mr. Christie said that they had not only to abolish the slums of the Delhi City but they must also get many industries and activities which were at present in the city out into specially allotted and regulated areas.

It was not good for the health of those who had to live in a congested city and they were therefore endeavouring to allocate areas in their development plans in the suburbs of Delhi for various types of industries.

He asked the Chamber to give the scheme their whole-hearted co-operation.

American Charge Against Russia

Encouraging Revolutionary Movements In Colonies

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (Reuter): A charge that Soviet leadership has encouraged revolutionary movements in colonial areas was made to-day by Mr. John Foster Dulles, the United States Delegate, to the United Nations General Assembly.

In a speech here to-day Mr. Dulles declared, In India Soviet Communism exercises a strong influence through the Interim Government. In China, United States efforts to end the civil war have collapsed and Communist forces hopefully continue their struggle.

Throughout the colonial area there is growing a rebellion against the white man's assumption of racial superiority. Fighting now going on in Dutch Indonesia and in French Indo-China is symtomatic of widespread conditions.

These revolutionary movements are encouraged by Soviet leadership which pretends to a 'classless' society.

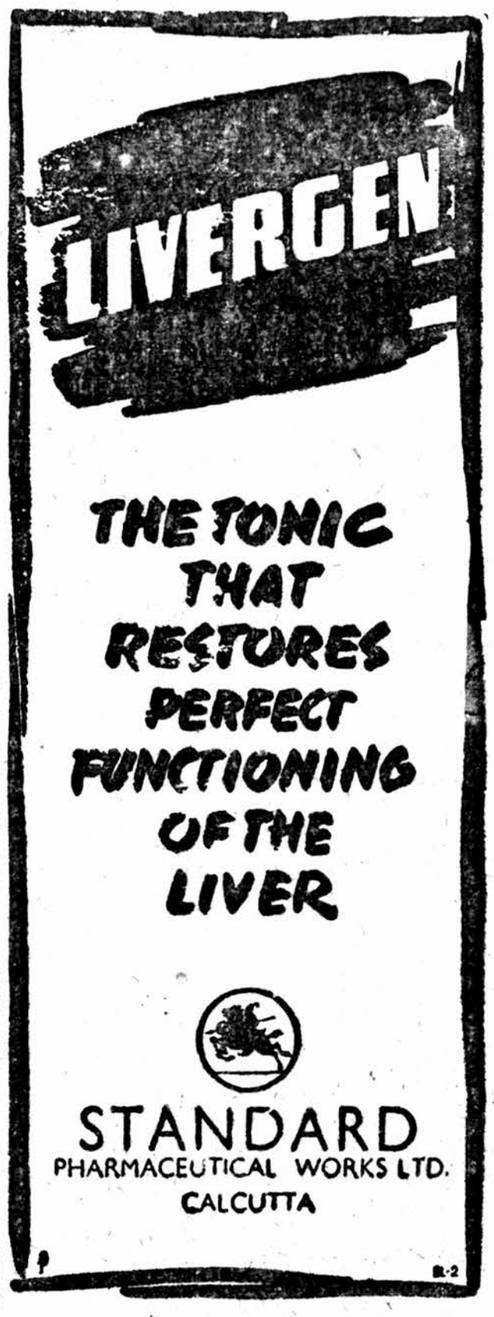
Addressing the National Publishers' Association dinnner Mr. Dulles asserted that in 1946 United States foreign policy had two main elements—negation toward Soviet expansion and the relief of those suffering privation.

He added: In 1947 we shall still need ability to say 'no'. We shall still need to provide relief, but we shall need more than that. The need is for spiritual and intellectual vigour and the leadership which that bestows.

Quebec Archbishop Dead

QUEBEC, Jan. 18, (Reuter): Cardinal Rodrigue Villeneuve died yesterday in a convent at Arhamlera near Los Angeles, California, where he went recently for rest after a long illness. He was 63. Cardinal Rodrigue was the Archbishop of Quebec.

"Viet Nam Day" will be observed by the Punjab Students Federation of January 21.



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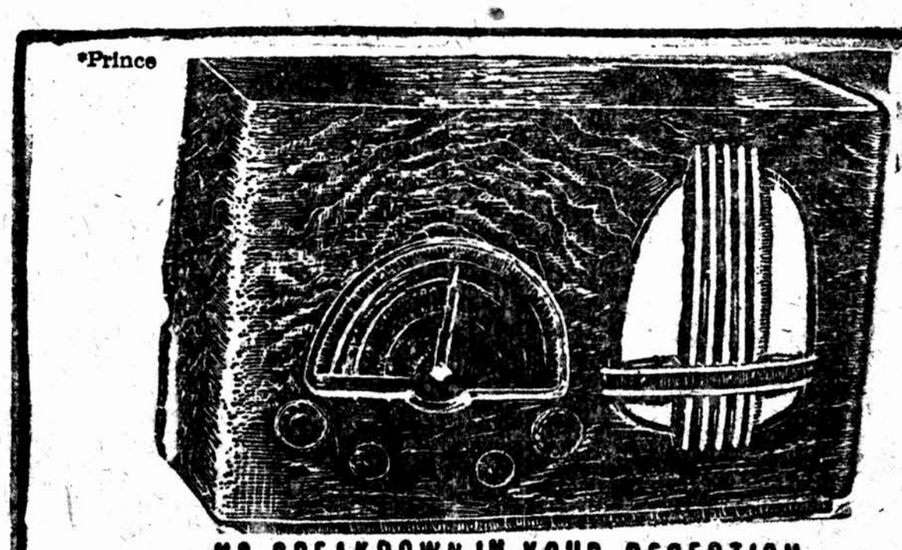

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A Magi From Arabia

By M. ASAF ALI

"Maulana Abul Kalam Azad yearns and longs to find time to give himself an opportunity for intellectual work, but the urgency of the political call is so clearly concrete in his mind, and the need of the millions is so intensely felt by him that he would rather sacrifice the dearest desire of his heart than ignore this call"!

(A biographical sketch written in March 1940)

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad is a descendant of Sheikh Jamaluddin, a profound scholar and an erudite doctor of divinity, who like many another savant of the Near East was attracted to India by the intellectual atmosphere of Akbar's court. His impeccable integrity was recognized by the great Emperor himself and he was held in very high esteem by Mirza Aziz Kokaltash, Akbar's foster brother, and many other nobles at the Moghal court. He was one of the few who declined to sign the manifesto drawn up by the worldly wise divines of Akbar's time endorsing Akbar's claim to be the founder of Din-i-Ilahi or the new divine religion.

Both from the grandmother and the grandfather's side the Maulana can trace his ancestry to well-known doctors of divinity and men of widely respected saintliness. His mother came of a leading family of Medina. Among his ancestors there were leading theologians who, from time to time, had to quit the country to seek refuge in Arabia to preserve the integrity of their views against the imperial will. His father too had to leave India after the Revolution of 1857 and lived in Arabia for several years. At the invitation of Sultan Abdul Hamid Khan he went over to Constantinople where he lived for three years. In 1872 he conceived the idea of repairing Nahr-i-Zubaida of Mecca, one of the water courses named after the famous Queen Zubaida. More than 11 lakhs of rupees were collected through his efforts for this purpose. Finally in 1907 he came to Calcutta at the invitation of his numerous devotees and settled there. Several of his works were printed in Egypt and are still looked upon as a worthy contribution to theological discussion.

Editor At 16

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, originally named Ahmad, was born in Mecca in September 1888. He was also called Firoz Bakht by his father, and spent his childhood in Mecca and Medina where his father's house was a great centre of learning. He received his early education under his father's guidance and has also been to the world famous University of Al Azhar in Cairo. He brought out his first production at the age of 15. This was a monthly literary magazine called the Lisanul Sidq, which was greatly appreciated by the poet Hali. In 1904, Hali met Abul Kalam and finding him only a youth of 16 refused to believe that he was the editor. His incredulity over, he remained one of the warmest admirers of Abul Kalam for the rest of his life. When he was only 14, the Maulana entered into correspondence with Maulana Shibli and also contributed some articles to the Makhzan of Lahore. In 1904, he had occasion to meet Maulana Shibli in Bombay and Shibli spoke very highly of Abul Kalam's contribution, but under the impression that he was speaking to Abul Kalam's son! Nawab Monsinul Mulk always used to address Abul Kalam as "Young in years but old in learning."

New School Of Thought

His conscious political life can be definitely traced back to 1912 when he began to give expression to his mature thoughts in his journal 'Alhilal', which was the first of its kind in India and which at the time compared favourably with the standard journals of the West in respect of form and substance. Not only thought but in expression he struck an original line of advance and founded a style in Urdu writing which has influenced numerous writers during the last 30 years. He was convinced that a revolution in Muslim thought was urgently called for and Alhilal was the medium through which he wanted to achieve his end. It was about this time that he began to publish, along with political essays, a series of discourses on religious subjects which fired educated minds dissatisfied with stagnant dogmatism with a new enthusiasm. He laid the foundation of a new school of rational criticism and discussion in theological controversy. Like the Poet Iqbal, he set most of the educated Muslims of India thinking about the fundamental and vital problems of life. The popularity which 'Alhilal' achieved among the Indian Muslims within two or three months of its appearance was phenomenal. It became an organ of advanced political thought and rational religious instruction no less than a model of dignified and persuasive literature. Up to this day its old copies are treasured by their possessors. Hitherto, both in religion and in politics the educated Muslims of the day used to look upon the Aligarh school of thought as the final source of guidance. As every one familiar with Muslim political thought in India is aware after having attended the Congress once, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan concentrated on Muslim education and drew the Muslims away from politics. In 1906 under official guidance, the Muslim League came to be founded as the organ of Muslim political opinion. The aim of the League as declared then was to foster loyalty to the British Crown, and British officials used to look upon the League as an instrument of their political policy. Even the famous *Comrade*, which the late Maulana Mohammad Ali had founded in Calcutta in 1911, in its earlier phases drew its inspiration from the Aligarh school of thought. Abul Kalam Azad initiated a vigorous campaign against this school of thought in his journal and invited the Muslims to co-operate with the Congress in liberating the country from foreign domination. The politicians of the old school of thought were startled. Even Maulana Mohammad Ali in the beginning showed a marked tendency to counteract the effect which the 'Alhilal' was producing among the Indian Muslims. The 'Alhilal' gradually but steadily made its way into the hearts of progressive Muslims and the stagnant waters of orthodoxy and indifference were stirred to their very depth

Persecution

From the day of its appearance in 1912 to the day it ceased publication in 1915 under the Defence of India Act the 'Alhilal' exercised a powerful influence among the Indian Muslims, and up to this day neither in form nor substance has it been surpassed, though many efforts have been made by several aspirants to reproduce its excellence. At last the Government snuffed it out of existenc ein 1915. Abul Kalam's irrepressible genius, however, blossomed out in the Albalagh which he brought out after the cessation of the 'Alhilal'. It had scarcely been in existence for a few months when in April 1916, the Government of Bengal externed him from that province. The Punjab, the U.P., Bombay and other Governments had already declared him an unwelcome guest, and he was constrained to remove himself to Ranchi where he was interned five months after his arrival there. He was released in 1920. When he emerged from his internment (he was the last of those who had been interned during the Great War to be released), he was hailed by the united body of Muslim theologians of India as a clear thinker who had earned the right to be respected

Commentary On Quran

He met Mahatma Gandhi in 1921, since when he has continued to be one of the staunchest supporters of the non-violent school of thought. In 1924 he decided to divide his residence between Delhi and Calcutta, to resume his literary activities and to conclude and publish his translation and commentary of the Quran, at a printing house established for the purpose in Delhi, but the stress of multifarious activities compelled him to return to and stay in Calcutta. His translation of the Quran and his commentary is one of his most popular works. His association with the Working Committee of the A.-I.C.C. is nearly as old as the Committee itself; but his connection with the League as also of many other nationalist Muslims ceased when its affairs passed into the hands of a group who began to use it as an instrument for reactionary purposes.

By nature, he is one of those who long to take a back seat and shrink from demonstrative situations. He is indisputably one of the greatest orators of Urdu, whose speeches attract record audiences but his innate disinclination to face crowds leads him to decline most requests to address big gatherings. This unconquerable shyness of Maulana Azad is almost invariably misunderstood by superficial observers as overweening pride or a pose of superiority. He has a sensitive soul, and is one of the acutest of observers, whose intelligence is sharp and whose cerebrations are quick as light. He is a shrewd judge of men, but he seldom permits himself to be read easily. In congenial company he is a sparkling conversationalist with a rare sense of humour. When not in his element, he is capable of almost oppressive reticence. He can be devastating in debate and convincing in discussion, for he makes apt use of the enormous storehouse of his erudition.

His habits are astonishingly regular. He invariably rises at 5 in the morning. Soon after dawn, the stream of visitors begin to pour in, if he is on tour, and till mid-day he has to disentangle public and personal skeins which a variety of known and unknown persons bring to him. Sometimes, people bring him subtle religious problems to solve and curious doubts to dispel which he does with a patience surprising in one so sensitive. He is nothing, but obliging and polite even to his traducers and it is doubtful whether any one has seen him in a temper. He loves a Turkish bath after a heavy day or a long journey, and although he quickly withdraws into himself in what may be described as the company of the "smart set," he flourishes in the company of select friends. Occasional outings with such friends are his only escapes from the "madding crowd". His personal belongings abound in the latest books English and Oriental, and journals from the Near East and Egypt. He dresses and lives simply but loves neatness. His reticence about himself is the despair of his friends who can scarcely succeed in drawing anything of a personal nature out of him:

It is difficult to compress all one can say about him into a brief sketch. He is a man of rare gifts whose towering personality cannot be dwarfed by the others' political prejudices whether born of ignorance or of malice. In non-Muslim circles, he is better known by his political association than by the still greater qualities which lend to his personality a stature, rarely achieved in the intellectual world. He yearns and longs to find the time to give himself an opportunity for intellectual work, but the urgency of the political call is so clearly concrete to his mind and the need of the millions so intensely felt by him that he would rather sacrifice the dearest desire of his heart than ignore this call. None who knows him can resist the charm of his personality. To know him is to love and respect and admire him.—"Hindustan Times".

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Moulana Azad as President of the Indian National Congress played a vital part in the negotiations leading up to the award of May 16. Here he is seen with the members of the Cabinet Mission.

Let us talk it over —

It's funny how a most simple remark puts you in an embarrassing position. Your condition becomes unenviable if you happen to be talking to a perfect stranger whom you are not likely to meet ever again because then there's no question of explaining yourself!

One day, feeling bored with the daily routine I persuaded myself to be present at some social function at a friend's place. There a how-do-you-do-walla just introduced me to 'so and so' and left us to curselves. Now, I couldn't quite catch whether my new acquaintance was a mere Miss or a mighty Mrs. (she turned out to be so!) Well yes, I could have certainly asked her to clarify her position but being a habitual believer in the code of 'that's not done' I didn't choose the alternative!

It was very necessary that we should make some conversation so, after a couple of remarks about the success of the evening's party, I inadvertently asked her if she were doing anything in particular—"Must everyone ask such questions?" She tried to whine at me and went on: "I feel so silly to say that I just sit at home." "But certainly it's no small a job to run the home and look after the children" I said to comfort her and more important pull my poor self out of the uncomfortable situation!!

* * *

You must have noted, dear reader, that I had not the least intention to hurt the lady. But apart from that let us see what's wrong in "keeping at home." Surely we don't mean to say that everyone of us—yes, the educated few!—should undergo the monotonous grind of an office job. Nor is it necessary to be in a 'progressive group' or "arts circle."

It is time we checked our notions about the purpose of education. It is certainly no barrier to fulfil the duties of a wife and mother. Or does it become a degradation of education if one is fully devoted to the task of managing the home? In these days of ever-growing worries about shortages, servants and prices, it has truly become a herculean job which not even the Hercules of a man can handle. I bet, this erstwhile cushy job is going to be still more tough.

I do realise, many of you must be already saying that it is all very well to 'talk it over' the drudgeries in such generous terms because in practice not even the husbands seem to care two hoots about the struggles of a housewife. Well, under these conditions I would only suggest, leave the fort to the masculine care of your partner. His plight, I am certain, will tone up your morale and raise the status of your job in your own eyes, which really is all that matters!

* * *

There will be one more daughter of India representing India in the United Nations Organisation. Vijayalaxmi, Amrit Kaur and now goes Hansa Mehta to bring it home to the peoples of the world that after all India is not such a backward country. Like the first two choices, the choice of Hansa Mehta, to represent India on the commission on Human Rights is most appropriate.

The dazzling personality and arresting manner of speech of Mrs. Pandit were equal match for Marshal Smuts while the dignified and purposeful ways of Amrit Kaur and Hansaben are ideally suited for the task entrusted to them.

Hansaben has already made a name for herself when she went to speak on behalf of India's women at U.N.O.'s commission on the "status of women." Her broad outlook in framing the Indian woman's charter of Rights had impressed members of other nations and this appointment is only a de[illegible]cognition of her abilities.

—*Leela.*

"I'll bet anyone five pounds he can't drink five pints of beer in two minutes," announced an exuberant customer, leaning on the bar counter.

Everybody laughed, except a small man in a bowler who hurriedly left the pub. After five minutes he returned, and took his place beside the man who had laid the bet.

"Is that offer still on?" he asked.

"Certainly", was the answer.

"Thank you," said the little man—and drank off five pints with two seconds of the two minutes to spare.

"I wasn't sure that I could do it," he said when the applause died down, "so I went over to the Red Lion and timed myself."

"Cocktails, lipsticks, permanent waves—sometimes I wonder whether we Turkish women made a good bargain when we put aside the veil and left the harem."

It was my dance partner who spoke, a dazzlingly attractive young Turkish girl, whose dress was straight from Paris and whose manner might have come from any Western capital. She was smart, well informed, self assured—yet she shared the doubt of many Turks today: have western ways made Turkish women happier?

Turkish women have proved their ability to take a full share in the mammoth task of creating a new nation from an old one. They sit as deputies in the national parliament at Ankara, they perform delicate operations as surgeons in the hospitals at Izmir, they teach as professors and learn as students in every faculty of the university at Istanbul.

Women have joined every profession: they have entered every branch of commerce and industry; they have helped introduce new scientific methods to agriculture and mining. Women, who within living memory were supposedly creatures without ideas not daring to participate in men's conversations, are among the best contemporary novelists and journalists.

Greatest Woman Of Turkey

But still there is the doubt: has the new independence brought a new happiness or has it, as some maintain, brought only a new boredom, a new decadence, a new immorality?

By Ian Bevan

Twenty years after Kemal Ataturk's reforms that removed the veil from the faces and activities of Turkish women, some of them are asking whether they were not in fact happier in the days of the harem.

Bayan Halide Edib, perhaps the greatest woman Turkey has yet produced, asserts in this interview that the reforms were in fact justified and that Turkish women to-day are better off than they have ever been.

Days Of Harem Are Gone

Says Halide Edib

To help me find the answer I sought out Bayen Halide Edib, probably the greatest woman that Turkey has yet produced and indeed, one of the great women of the world.

I knew something of her fabulous life story: of her work with Kemal Ataturk in war and peace; of her quarrels with his autocratic and moral excesses at the height of his power; of her subsequent long, self-imposed exile in London and Paris when she feared for her safety; and of her return to a quieter Turkey in 1938 to become professor of English literature in the University of Istanbul.

Imagine my surprise on meeting her for the first time to find her a small, softly spoken, grey haired woman whose life was obviously centred on books and writing.

It did not take long in her presence to make me realise the strength of character still present in this frail woman of 64 which had enabled her to play such an important part in liberating her country women from the bonds of centuries; and to realise that here was a living answer to my question, for Bayan Halide Edib is a completely happy woman.

Ataturk's Greatest Act

Even today, however, Bayan Edib has not tasted Raki, Turkey's strong aniseed flavoured national drink. She remains a faithful Moslem—unveiled, westernised, but still devout.

"It is almost a century," she said, "since women first became school teachers in Turkey. All progressive Turkish men have long been in favour of giving women equal rights and opportunities."

Ataturk's greatest single act in emancipating women was to introduce new marriage laws which did away with polygamy and ended the ancient Islamic right of a man to repudiate his wife at any time with or without cause.

This was "the end of the harem"—although the financial problem of keeping even one wife had long been causing the gradual disappearance of harems in the cities except for the Sultan and the wealthy few.

Children In First Wife's Name

The new laws were designed to establish Turkish family life once and for all in the western pattern but today in the peasant districts of Anatolia it is still not unusual to find a farmer with more than one woman in his household.

His first wife is the only one recoginsed by church or state, but he calls the other woman "clergy wives" and he regards himself as married to them in conscience. Their children are generally registered in the name of the first wife whose consequent surprising fertility of the first wife surprising fertility is not questioned by discreet local officials.

This survival of polygamy is as much a matter of economics as was the gradual disappearance of the harem in the days of the Sultan. For one thing, in many parts of Anatolia there are more women than men; for another, the peasant economy is organised on the basis of family labour and a farmer needs for than one woman and one woman's children to do the necessary work.

Many peasant women also still wear the veil, especially in the presence of strangers. This is a natural modesty not without charm, although it angers a government which is impatient to see Turkey achieve full status as a "western" nation.

No Wage Discrimination

"But," says Halide Edib, "from the moment Turkish women entered the economic field, there has been no discrimination against them of any kind. Women in Turkey have always received the same salaries or wages as men, and the fact of their being married or unmarried has never hampered them in their search for work.

This is the full life which Bayan Edib is convinced has given Turkish women far greater opportunities for happiness than they ever had in the era of the harem. 'A woman who can earn her own living is a free woman, and freedom is essential for happiness," she says.

For the first time, however, Bayan Edib sees a conflict between men and women looming ahead. When Turkey's million strong army is demobilised, she thinks men returning to civilian life and unable to find jobs will raise an outcry against the degree of penetration women have made into economic life.

Whatever happens in this approaching contest, she does not believe that Turkish women will ever surrender a fraction of their new freedom. The days of the harem—with all that they implied—are gone, she believes, never to return.

H. H. The Princess of Berar, who stress[illegible] of communal harmony during the recent Akola session of the All-India Women's conference.

The manager of a touring company wired to the proprietor of a theatre in a small town where his company was to appear: "Want to hold rehearsal at your theatre tomorrow afternoon, three o'clock. Have stage manager, stage carpenter, property man, chief electrician and all stage hands present promptly at that hour."

Shortly after he received the following reply: "All right. He will be there!"

Flogging A Dead Horse!

"I IMPEACH BEVERLEY NICHOLS" by Jag Parvesh Chander, Indian Printing Works, Lahore, Rs. 6/12

This writer owes a word of apology to the author for the unconscionable delay in reviewing the present book. He may however plead in extenuation that he has taken lesser time to do his job than Mr. Chander did his! For this Impeachment for all its merits looks like flogging a dead horse coming out as it did almost two years after the notorious "Verdict On India" was published at the end of 1944. Meanwhile a galaxy of authors beginning from the incisive Miss Gertrude Murray and ending with the redoubtable Mr. K. L. Gaubla had made mincemeat of poor Beverley Nichols All his bubbles were pricked, all the little lies were nailed to the counter and the mask of literary impartiality was torn apart What was left of the English propagandist was just a stinking carcase.

Mr. Chander has therefore only himself to thank if the reader feels that he is meeting with the same thrashed-out arguments and wading in already resolved controversies. A repartee to be effective must be timely. A prolific producer like Mr Chander should have realized this. His work is no doubt in many ways exhaustive but then he had the advantage of the labours of his predecessors in the field.

The author has studied critically not only "Verdict On India" but also most other books of Nichols. The numerous quotations from his writings reveal his antecedents and muddled thinking: In fact Nichols is hoist with his own petard. The author's deep study of Gandhiji moreover enables him to refute in a convincing manner the slanders and charges levelled both against the Mahatma and the Congress. Mr. Chander has also interviewed a number of other Congress leaders in the same connection.

Altogether it is a most damning indictment, though the delay has robbed it of its topicality and even pungency.

M. A. N.

India Among The Nations

INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY by Iqbal Singh, Hind Kitabs, Bombay, Rs. 1/8.

This small book is valuable as much in itself as a sign of the times. Even a year ago it would have been presumptuous if not ludicrous for an Indian to talk of a foreign policy for his country. India was as much an object as an instrument of Britain's imperial designs and we had to abide by the decisions taken in Whitehall.

As a result of the formation of the Interim Government and more as a result of the dynamic lead of Jawaharlal Nehru, India is fast developing a free foreign policy of her own even though she is yet far from free herself. The recent epic fight between India and South Africa in the U.N.O. has served notice on the Chancellories of the world that India refuses to be tied any longer to the chariot wheel of Britain

Iqbal Singh's booklet thus makes most topical reading. Well-informed and cogent, he has traced the roots of India's foreign policy in the opening chapter and developed certain basic ideas "which the Indian national movement has evolved during the past twenty-five years, but which are in some danger of being observed in the present confusion of thought." One good thing in India's favour is that she can start from scratch. She has no secret commitments to bind nor any skeletons in the cupboard to hide. Nor is the Indian capitalist in a position (like his British or American prototype) to exert backstairs influence over our foreign relations.

Above all Indian public opinion has always aligned itself with progressive forces in the world. We have neither developed frontier-phobia nor Atomic cold feet. We have no racial or ideological distinctions between the East and the West though naturally good relations with our Asiatic neighbours is a geographical and fundamental axiom of our foreign policy. It is good therefore to see that Iqbal Singh has devoted some thought to the forthcoming Inter-Asian Relations Conference.

Our external entanglements are only with Britain and the author has certain pertinent comments to offer on this aspect of the question: "The position of Britain in the post-war world is identical with that of France after the war of 1914-18. She has come out of the War greatly weakened, but with most of her great-power complexes still intact and even more confirmed. The coefficient of her actual power no longer corresponds to her imperial expansion..... But far from reducing her commitments, the present aim of British foreign policy seems to be to increase them?

Mr. Bevin will, of course, indignantly deny this accusation. What he must realize, however, is that no amount of power-balancing will enable Britain even to maintain her 'status quo' much longer. For India was the linchpin of the Empire and that linchpin has visibly loosened. The freedom of India will thus have its repercussions on other colonial countries of the world. India is keenly conscious of her high destiny in the future international setup, however handicapped and hampered she may be at present.

Our thanks are therefore due to Iqbal Singh for focussing public atention on this vital problem. There is an acute dearth of literature on this subject, though publicists like Mr. Panikkar have occasionally ventured in this field with their own pet theories. Iqbal Singh's is a straightforward narrative which will be perused with great benefit not only by the Indian reader but also by those "highups', who are or will be called upon to lay down our foreign policy. He is singularly free from the prevailing fashion of "fine writing" without being in the least dull. One can confidently recommend this book to all students of current affairs.

N. G. JOG.

GANDHI AND JAWAHAR IN SINDHI

GANDHI SUTRAS, by D. S. Sharma, translated by Vishindas Isardas Jagtiani. Price Re. 1-8-0.

JAWAHAR ATMAKATHA, Autobiography of Nehru, translated by Professor N. R. Malkani. Price Rs. 6.

Both books published by the Quomi Sahitya Mandal, 27, Amil Colony, Hyderabad (Sind.)

Mahatma Gandhi's teachings have a particular place today. From his writings have been culled these 'Sutras'—one line each containing a definite lesson—like those of the ancient Rishis—108 in all. They are in Sanskrit, English and Sindhi, and they are further amplified and fully explained in Sindhi—the explanations, too, having been taken from Mahatmaji's writings.

By bringing out Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's Autobiography in Sindhi, the translator as well as the publishers have done a great service to the Sindhi reading public. The translator's language is simple and does not in any way mar the beauties of the original book.

SHEWAK.

Krishna-Radna Dance
(Matunga Balkan-ji-Bari)

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

The following Charter of the Indian Children's Rights was adapted by the Second All-India Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Conference:—

Every child in India shall have the following rights which will help in his proper development and protection.

(1) The child shall live in a free land, in a free atmosphere and in a free environment; every opportunity for his all round development shall be available to him, unhampered by any limitations of caste or creed.

(2) The child shall be provided with a happy home environment, free from fear and chastisement; he shall be adequately fed and clothed and brought up with love and understanding

(3) The child and his mother shall be assured proper ante-natal. natal and post-natal care.

(4) The child shall receive at all stages of his growth up to adolescence adequate medical aid his health and well-being shall be the prime concern of his parents or guardians and of the State

(5) The child shall receive the best education to which his talent entitles him and education that is both liberal and useful, and that prepares for good citizenship and service. his education shall be a first charge on the revenues of the State.

(6) The child has a right to play and recreation and sufficient facilities for the purpose must be provided for him by the Schools and the Local Authorities.

(7) The child shall be protected by legislation from exploitation in any form for the benefit of parents or guardians.

(8) The child who is backward or defective shall be provided with special institutions for his care and education.

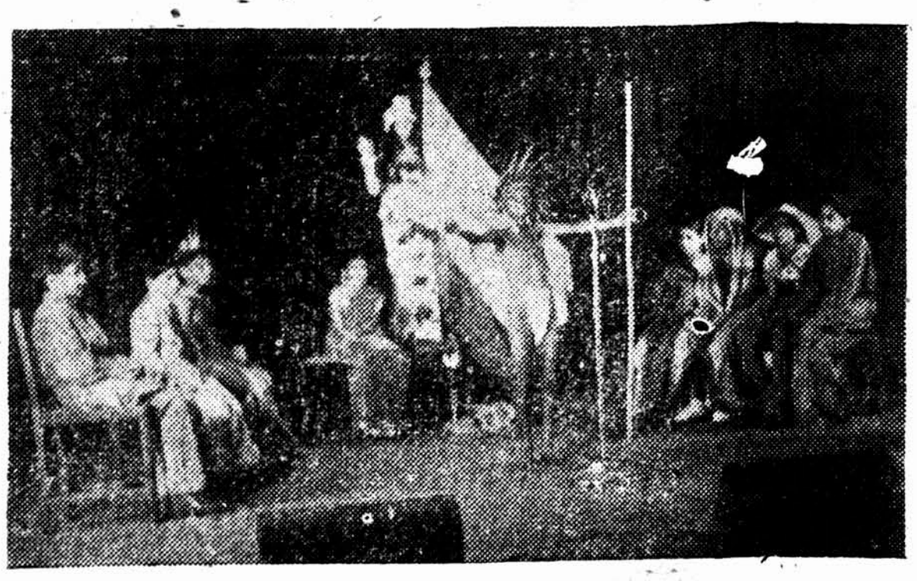
(9) The child in the village shall have the same privileges and facilities that are assured to the city child.

The conference also endorsed the Bombay children's resolution, passed by them recently, that parents, teachers and elders should not give corporal punishment to children as that prevents their growth and general delopment; and resolved that every Local Branch of the Balkan-ji-Bari should take steps, if necessary by establishing personal contacts with the authorities concerned and by employing paid workers to arrange every evening about one or two hours' programme for children in the public gardens, parks and playgrounds to enable them to make use of the various play materials there in a properly organised way.

Another proposal which invited a very hot discussion was about a Balkan-ji-Bari Flag being formed with a pink cloth, containing in its centre a red Rose flower with a bud and leaves for using on all the ceremonial functions of the Bari. More than half the number of the Delegates thought that this Flag would be allright as a symbol of the Association, but for the ceremonial functions only the Indian National Flag should be used, and accordingly the resolution was not carried.

The Workers' Conference was over on the evening of 28th December, after Shri Shewak Bhojraj, Organiser offered thanks to all the Delegates and friends who had helped in making the conference a success. Prior to that, Lady Masani had given a review of the work of the last Conference at Karachi. And Shrimati Parvati T. Gidwani, in her presidential remarks, expressed the hope that all the workers would return to their various centres with fresh ideas and greater enthusiasm to carry on the Balkan-ji-Bari work more vigorously than ever.

On the 29th December, morning, there was a Children's Variety Entertainment Concert at the Sunderbai Hall. It was a joy to see little boys and girls coming on the stage and displaying their different items in a 'masterly manner.' "Bharati Pujan", by Matunga Balkan-ji-Bari, "Bhel Wala", by Marine Lines Balkan-ji-Bari, 'Mumbai-ki-Kahani' by Bhuleshwar Balkan-ji-Bari, "Bala-Vishva-Parishad" by Khar Balkan-ji-Bari and "Danda Raas5', by Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari, deserve special mention. And among those who took pains to prepare children for the items, besides the Entertainment Committee members, may be mentioned the names of Shri Prabodh Desai, Shrimati Monghiben Kantanwalla and Shri Suryakant Mehta.



At the Vishva—Bala—Parishad. Children came from all parts of the world. and presented gifts to Mother India: They resolved to join hands for the sake of the World's Peace and Prosperity.

Shiva-Parvati Dance
(Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari)

At the concert, speeches, were delivered by Shri Ratilal Nanavati, President of the function, Lady Masani, Vice-President, Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, Shri Durlabhji Khetani, Treasurer of the All-India Balkanji-Bari, Shri Ramnik V. Shah. General Secretary, B. P. Balkan-ji-Bari, Shri Parmanand Sugnamal, a Patron of the Balkan-ji-Bari, and Shri Rasik F. Shah, Secretary of the Entertainment Committee. They all praised the histrionic arts of little boys and girls, eulogised the services of the Balkan-ji-Bari, and appealed for funds for the Association.

After the concert, the workers took lunch at Bombay, and the outside Delegates went in buses for sight-seeing" Round the City." They were shown practically the whole of Bombay.

On 30th December, there were a Children's Rally opening of the Arts and Handicrafts Exhibition, and a general Child Welfare Conference: About these, next week.

All Good Wishes from
Your Loving
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 20

Our Health And Beauty Series

How Is Your Circulation?

By Prunella Stack

A good circulation is essential for health and beauty. On what does it depend? It depends on the harmonious functioning of many parts of the body and on exercise. Exercise of the muscles is most important, for it produces a natural thirst for oxygen, which in turn stimulates and invigorates the whole system so that it functions more efficiently.

Now the development of a good circulation depends on healthy daily habits. It is the sign of a general standard of good health. But a poor circulation can be very much improved by observing a few simple rules. To begin with it is important to grasp the fact that a healthy body produces heat. Heavy clothes and stuffy rooms may temporarily alleviate cold, but the body should be able to accustom itself to heat or cold with the minimum of outside assistance. Only by drawing on the efficiency of the body's own system can permanent warmth and exhilaration be maintained. A daily "skin airing" is an invaluable aid to a good circulation, and the best time to practise it is in the early morning. I know this sounds a Spartan creed, but I am convinced that all who persevere and make it a daily habit will find a great improvement in health

FOR GLOWING EXHILARATION

Resolve, then, tomorrow morning to get up five minute earlier than usual, throw the windows wide open, strip off your clothes, and practise exercises which will soon give you a sense of glowing exhilaration.

1. CLAPPING. Clap smartly with both hands down the front of the body and up again to shoulder-level. Then down the sides. Keep the knees straight and relax the head as the body bends forward.

2. KNEES UP. Spring alternate knees up in front, keeping the body erect. Sixteen times.

3. KNEES BACK. Spring alternate legs back, bending the knees and aiming to get the toes as high as possible. Sixteen times.

4. SPRINGING. Spring with feet together high in the air, eight times, then drop into the position pictured, (knees fully bent, back straight) and from there spring high into the air again.

After this you can go on to any other exercises you like, or you can immediately get dressed. Whichever you do I guarantee that the "skin airing" and the exercise you will have taken will help to keep you feeling fit all day.

In addition to the daily early morning exercise try also to take a sharp walk in the fresh air every day. Breathe deeply while you are walking and go fast, so that the body gets the maximum of oxygen and exercise.

Beauty of skin, hair and teeth depend on a good circulation; and if you achieve it by persevering with the methods advocated here, it will also build up a resistance to any small ills which may be prevalent.

Springing Illustrated

THE HOLIDAY SPIRIT

(Continued from Page 23)

ximately, thirteen maunds of solid flesh and fat.

What was the idea of letting these three specimens at Hoodroo? The worst of it was that they did not see the utter imbecility of it and wisely stay behind. No. They did the entire journey. And when they arrived at the destination, they lay down. They kept lying down for a good hour. I did not ask them if they were enjoying it. For, I have a heart.

It was the same story at Jonah. The same bursting tiffin-hampers and famishing pilgrims, the same implements of inscription, the inevitable father who did not believe in Malthus and the ubiquitous trio plodding their "pleasure" course to the Falls. The whole lot went through the same deadly routine with the same deadly seriousness as at Hoodroo.

Enough said, It is not generally known that the prefix "holi" is a development of the word "holy". Your holy days have their rituals, the essence of sobriety and restraint. And the holi-day has its rituals, of abandon and irresponsibility.

If you have not the glorious FLAIR of being utterly irresponsible, of "being superbly drunk", prepared to kick open your doors and play the fool in public, of throwing your cap to the moon and losing yourself in the Spirit of the Holy Day, why take a holiday at all?

RISE AND FALL OF PAKISTAN

(Continued from Page 5)

in the Middle East and Far East. That sections of the Muslim population which had refused to go into Pakistan in spite of the wide transfer of population which took place, had found in the new set-up real freedom not only for the observance of their faith, but in the development of their culture. Though a very small minority, it had found position of power and responsibility in the social and governmental activities. Social legislation had guaranteed elementary needs of the people, namely, work, food and shelter. Community life found encouragement from the State and bold programme of literacy, adult education and training in local self-government had brought a sense of responsibility and discipline in the people. Hindustan, that is to say, had during the 10 years marched a lee-way and was counted among the more powerful powers of the world.

Inside Pakistan

Pakistan, on the other hand, was made up of two separate States cut away from each other. In the North-east the development, as I had pointed out, had been chaotic and 10 years had not brought real rehabilitation and settled conditions. The system of Government was more or less heirachical. It had a theocratic and secular aspect. Those men of religion who had aligned themselves with the Pakistan slogan constituted "Lords Spiritual" of the Realm. In them the secular authority found a handy instrument to divert popular discontent by religious dopes. But this could not continue for long. Other men of religion had begun to rear their heads and interpret the region of Islam and its way of life in its pristine glory. The established authority and this new agitation were constantly at conflict.

The Jirga Raj

On the North-western sector, however, there was another system that had taken shape. The North-western Frontier had found its affinity with what was in the pre-Pakistan days the Tribal area. In every way the tribal people and the frontier people were one. There a peculiar system of Government arose. It was based on the jirga. And as for a long number of years these jirgas had been dominated by a certain set of Maliks who at one time were the instruments of British Imperialism, it was yet difficult to replace them by popular elections. The opposition to the Maliks among the people had not died down and independent leaders like the Faqir of Ipi, the Haji of Turangzai and the Khans of Utmanzai had spread out their influence in favour of a replacement of the old malik-controlled jirgas by popularly elected organs of social direction.

Peoples Of Pakistan

In the Punjab the influx of a large number of population from outside to replace those who had left, found not a very welcome home. Vested interests nurtured by British interests had entrenched themselves far too deeply and strongly. The elements that were progressive industrially and had built up the economy of the Punjab had left. The new elements were new to the soil and were not able yet to acclimatise themselves to local conditions and the local life and language.

In Sind the Hurs and the Baluchis, united in a common interest, had begun to question diktats from Karachi. Controlled again by vested interests these poor people found the Pakistan did not bring them economic freedom or security. The old exploitation continued and the old oppressions remained. That was the picture of the North-western Pakistan State.

Internal Rivalries

There were three distinct more or less autonomous units in this State. Sind, the Punjab and the North-western Frontier. Among the three there was a rivalry for leadership. Sind would not accept the overlordship of the Punjab. The Frontier people, with the proud tradition of theirs, were not prepared to be ruled by "outsiders" even though these "outsiders" were brothers in the Faith. Baluchis similarly had more in common with the Pathans than the Sind Muslim or the Punjabi. The Central Authority, however, worked for an escape from these internal rivalries by diverting the attention of the people with Pan-Islamic slogans. Attempts were made to extend the domains of North-western Pakistan into Afghanistan and further west into Iran, Arabia and the Mediterranean. Visions of a Greater Pakistan were conjured up to keep the people under check. But two years of strenuous effort in the direction of accomplishing a Greater Pakistan had ended in disillusion. Those Muslim countries had developed their own National States and enjoyed the independence which they did not want to barter away for a theocratic mirage. They had also developed their own peculiar characteristics and had entered into Treaty alliances with other powerful countries, including Hindustan.

Left to itself North-western Pakistan found itself in no better plight than its eastern counterpact. Opposition forces gradually gained ground. The old religious passions began to die down. People started looking at facts and saw that in separation they had foundered. In the North-western Centre as well, now rose the cry for Union with Hindustan.

Smouldering Discontent

The desire for reunion was assuming proportions of smouldering discontent. Neither religious dope nor visions of Greater Pakistan and Pan-Islamism could stop the realities in the Pakistan areas. Those who had worked for this division used all the wiles of statecraft in order to divert or suppress this discontentment. The means adopted were devious. But the pressure of economic discontentment was too much even for them. Those men of religion and these politicians who worked hand-in-hand to bring about the present state of affairs began to wonder what really the future held out for them. The allurements of salubrious climes in Europe and other far off places came as a new place of escape for those who could afford.

People in charge of the Government would not think of starting negotiations with Hindustan Republic for a new reunion. But agents of the new rising movement slipped into Hindustan and began contacting leaders of public opinion. But the Republic had entered into an alliance with Pakistan and, therefore, did not want these leaders of the movement of reunion to have a free ingress and agress. They, therefore, warned the people of Pakistan that by Treaty obligations, Hindustan was bound not to disturb the States of Pakistan. If, however, the people desired a reunion Hindustan was prepared to discuss the question with Pakistan Governments and their accredited representatives. But no prospect of early negotiations for a revision of Divided India opened up.

End Of Pakistan

Meanwhile it was suggested by the Hindustan Republic that a conference be held of the Heads of Independent States—of the Republic of Hindustan and the two Pakistan States—to discuss the problems in the light of the experiences of the past 10 years. After preliminary approaches, the conference was ultimately held in Lhasa—the Land of the Lamas. There all questions including the present discontent in the Pakistan countries were reviewed and it was decided to meet again some time later. But matters came to a head and Cabinet crisis was threatened in the two States of Pakistan. The Frontier area including the old Tribal Territories had declared its own Independence and formed its own Provisional Government in defiance of Nortn Western Pakistan Government. In Sind there was a move for a return to the old status and the Baluchis and the Hurs lined up with the Pathans. The Punjab, the epicentre and radiating authority of Pakistan, was placed in a perilous position. Treaty alliances with neighbouring States could not be invoked to suppress internal disorder.

In far off Eastern Pakistan things were no better. The Naga Tribe proclaimed its own independence and vast numbers of other people rallied to the banner of the Naga Rani. Inside Bengal also the movement for Indian reunion had assumed vast proportions. Territorial claims on Burma had almost passed the Stage of peaceful negotiation. Clash with Burma seemed inevitable, though not, as yet, imminent. Frontier skirmishes were not few and far between. This development strengthened the protogonists of reunion with Hindustan. The situation indeed was explosive.

One fine morning the newspapers flashed the news "PAKISTAN CABINETS RESIGN."

LEARN WHILE YOU EARN

(Continued from Page 24)

and not only pays well but furnishes practical experience.

Few students qualify for many of the skilled trades, but many find employment as helpers in the building trades, interior decorating, electrical and radio work, and beauty culture.

Jobs As Part Of Curriculum

More than 30 colleges in the United States now have the "co-operative" plan of education, where, by definite agreement between a college and certain industrial plants, students alternately attend college and work on a practical job. Usually two students hold th esame job, one working while the other attends classes, thus giving the employer continuous service. The students are allowed college credit for their work; standard wages are paid; students observe factory organization, office administration, plant operations, labour conditions and various processes in industry. The co-operative plan usually requires a student to take five years to complete a 4-year course.

States, public and private institutions and many public-spirited men and women award scholarships to college students. Loan agencies are maintained by most colleges and universities and many independent organizations such as foundations, clubs and churches. The Harmon Foundation, which has for years handled student loans, reports that the great majority of borrowing students repay their indebtedness promptly and that approximately only two to three per cent of the money loaned "will be charged off as a loss."

In addition to the students who attend college full-time and hold part-time positions, an increasing number of men and women holding full-time jobs are getting college or technical training at night schools and through correspondence courses. Mayor O'Dwyer of New York City studied law at the night school of Fordham University and was on the police force full-time during the day. Many universities located in the large cities stress the value of their night classes.

Universities and schools offering specialized night classes endeavour to maintain the same standards as in accredited day classes, and offer a wide variety of training. The most popular night classes are in law, accountancy, radio engineering, art, and secretarial training.

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

Pity The Poor 'Reds'!

If I was a believer in the law of 'Karma', I would have thought that the present plight of my Communist friends is divine punishment for their misguided and at times itensely provocative policy of "The People's War" which cost them the sympathy of a vast mass of patriotic Indians, since August 1942.

And If I was a believer in economic determinism and the inevitability of the class struggle (which appears to be yet another form of 'Karma') I would just stoically watch the unfoldment of the capitalist-imperialist plan to strangle the fast-growing movement for the establishment a 'dictatorship of the proletariat.'

But I am neither. As an Indian nationalist I have been brought up to regard 'civil liberties' of supreme importance. And the fact that in their own projected state the Communists are not likely to concede many civil liberties to their political opponents is no reason for me to start singing the praises of the "Goonda Act" which, I know, has been used to restrict the movements of perfectly 'respectable' Communists who are certainly NOT 'goondas'. I think the Bombay Government has condemned itself and justified the warning issued by the Communist M.L.A. S. A. Dange at the time of the passing of this Act that, though ostensibly aimed at exterminating 'communal' goondas, it would really be aimed at working class organisers.

On top of the arrests of these alleged "Goondas" come the country-wide searches and arrests in connection with the pamphlet "Operation Asylum" which made certain sensational revelations and allegations about the imperialist designs and purposes of the Army which, according to the author of this pamphlet, is being mobilized for suppressing any revolutionary movement.

I think that these searches and arrests are in the deplorable arbitrary tradition of imperialism and do not the slightest credit to the present 'National' Interim Government—least of all to its Defence Member even though they have not initiated them

The pamphlet "Operation Asylum" has been openly sold in Communist bookshops for several months. I have not yet come across any convincing official contradiction of the facts as stated in this pamphlet. If the author has forged these documents, if he has "invented" things, then he ought to be tried before a Court of Law and punished accordingly. But how does one justify this wholesale, arbitrary mass police action spread over the whole country?

The Communists are NOT the only ones who hold strong views on the subject of the imperialist complexion and purposes of the 'Army of occupation' in India. The Congress Socialists, the Forward Bloc and even other Congressmen have repeatedly exposed the reactionary and anti-national designs of these Brass Hats. Is this attack on the Communist Party a prelude to a general round-up of all who do not reconcile a free India with the presence of a foreign imperialist army? Or are the Communists to be made sacrificial scape-goats because (unfortunately for the cause of Communism) their past unwise policies have alienated the sympathies of a mass of Indians? Or is "Operation Asylum" merely a manoeuvre (and a belated one) to crush the proletarian movement? In other words, is it "Operation Big Business"?

Not only the CHRONICLER but a large number of other non-Communist nationalists would like a straight answer to these questions from the Heads of the Interim Government?

* * *

"I never worry about my husband paying attention to other women; he's crazy about me."

"But perhaps he has lucid intervals."

One of the latest Portraits of George Bernard Shaw.

When G. B. S. Was A Councillor

After All The Changes, Shaw's Two Main Precepts Still Hold Good.....

By Lena Chivers

Early in the autumn, George Bernard Shaw was made a Freeman of the Borough of St. Pancras, in London. This is one of the 28 boroughs of London, and it honoured Bernard Shaw as an old resident and a one-time member of its local council. When Shaw left his native Ireland at the age of 20, it was here that he came to live, and here he stayed for many years.

St. Pancras is a borough of nearly 200,000 population. Its chief distinctive feature is that it contains three main-line railway termini, which is more than any other borough can claim. This means of course, that there's a lot of smoke and dirt and noise, and heavy traffic. And yet, a stone's throw from the stations you find quiet eighteenth century squares—in fact, for a time Shaw lived in one of the most handsome.

Open Spaces And Parks

In between the congested, crowded districts are several fine open spaces and parks. Its central position has made it a popular place for busy people, and of course many of the railway workers live here to be near their work. Charles Dickens spent many years in this borough. For a time Shelley lived here, and Keats, William Morris and H. G. Wells. Here, nearly fifty years ago, Bernard Shaw began his municipal experience.

As a matter of fact, Shaw's public work in St. Pancras started in 1897, before the Borough Council itself was created. In those days local Government in London was performed by a large number of small authorities called "vestries", which were based on the old parish boundaries. Bernard Shaw, at the age of 41, was elected a member of the St. Pancras Vestry, and served for three years.

For a long time people had been dissatisfied with London's local government. As the city had grown, a maze of district boards and commissions had been set up to supplement the work of the vestries, and the result was much confusion and inefficiency. Shaw and his friends in the Fabian Society were prominent in clamouring for reform in local government. Everybody was pleased when the London Government Act was passed in 1899, abolishing all the small bodies and setting up the 28 Metropolitan boroughs as they exist to-day.

Shaw attended his last vestry meeting in October, 1900. The following month, as a result of the elections for the first Borough Council of St. Pancras, Councillor Shaw took his seat. He was a councillor for three years, serving in turn on the Housing, Health, Electricity and Drainage Committees.

After this term of office Shaw did not seek re-election to the Borough Council, but stood for election as a St. Pancras representative to the London County Council. Unfortunately, the electors didn't have the good sense to return him and Shaw took no further direct part in local Government. But it is obvious from his writings and speeches that his experience in St. Pancras did contribute considerably to the development of his ideas on local affairs.

This is particularly obvious in a book of his called "The Commonsense of Municipal Trading", which is still full of topical interest, although it was published in 1904. One typical sentence is often in our minds as we plan for our borough's improvements: "The balance sheet of a city's welfare cannot be stated in figures; counters of a much more spiritual kind are needed, and some imagination and conscience to add them up, as well."

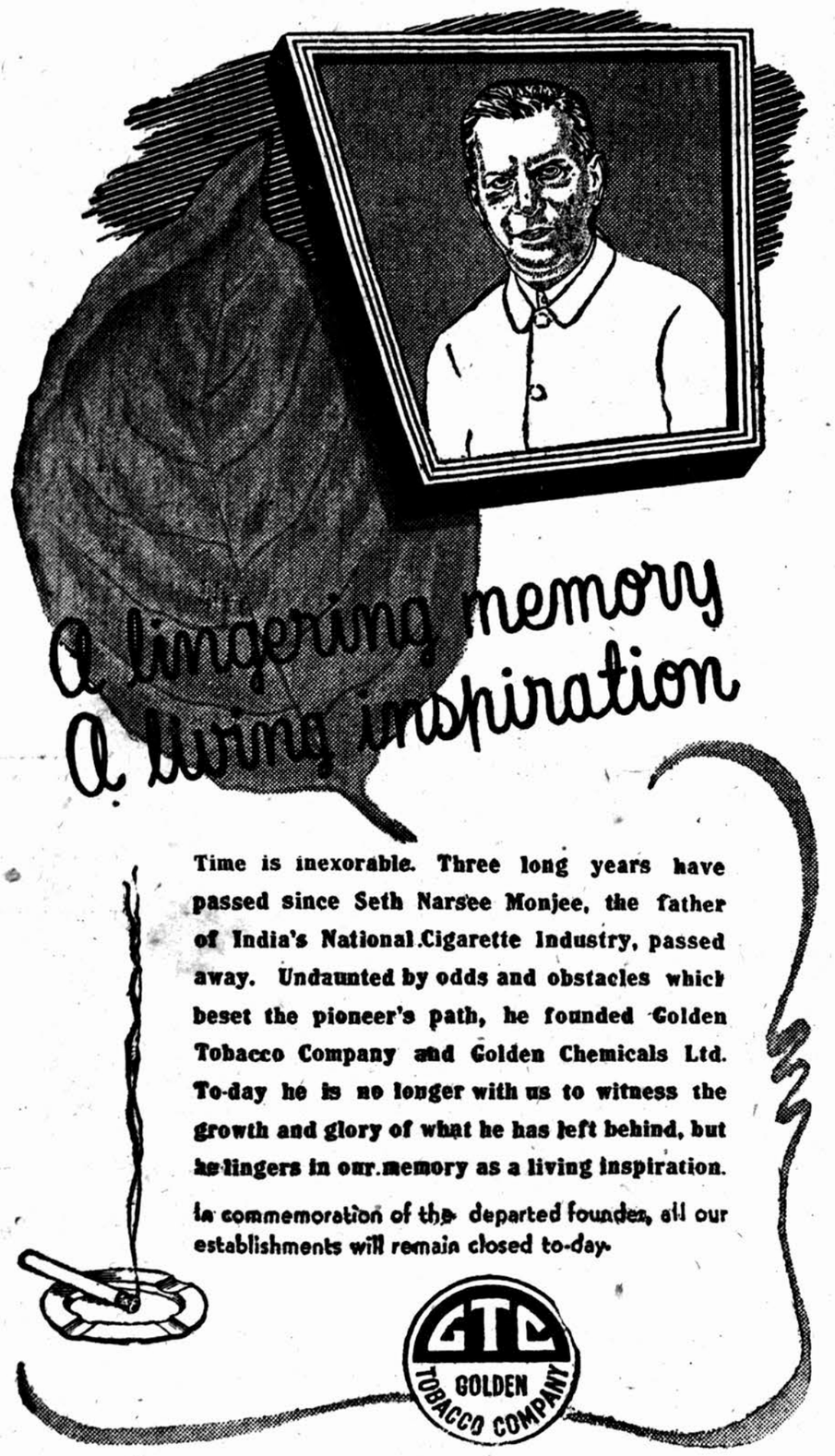
Now, after nearly 50 years Shaw was summoned to another Council meeting to receive the Honorary Freedom of the Borough but unfortunately, owing to a fall, was unable to attend in person.

Many Changes

He would have noticed many changes if he had driven to the Town Hall as he intended, through the bombed streets of St. Pancras, past the ruins in his own old square. The Town Hall is a different building, bigger and more impressive than the place where Shaw and his colleagues sat. Some of us couldn't help wondering what he would have thought of us had he looked round the Council Chamber with those bright young eyes.

Shaw would find several committees which didn't exist in 1900—the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, the Libraries Committee, the Allotments Committee, the Food Control Committee, and a load of additional responsibilities. But, after all the changes, Shaw's two main precepts still hold good.

"Never do for the public what the public can do for themselves" and "Give the people not what they want, but what they ought to want, and don't." And, of course, the basic pattern of the municipal structure still applies, whereby the elected councillors, unpaid and unrecompensed, rule supreme in their spare time over their paid appointed full-time officials.


A lingering memory
A living inspiration
Time is inexorable. Three long years have passed since Seth Narsee Monjee, the father of India's National Cigarette Industry, passed away. Undaunted by odds and obstacles which beset the pioneer's path, he founded Golden Tobacco Company and Golden Chemicals Ltd. To-day he is no longer with us to witness the growth and glory of what he has left behind, but he lingers in our memory as a living inspiration.
In commemoration of the departed founder, all our establishments will remain closed to-day.
GTC
GOLDEN TOBACCO COMPANY
INDIA'S LARGEST NATIONAL ENTERPRISE
GT 114
GREENS' ADVTG.

He-Man In The Kitchen?

BY F. E. BAILY

A bit of home psychology for the temperate housewife. How will it go with the torrid one?

There are men who can do everything for themselves just as well as, or, worse still, slightly better than their wives. They are quite capable of sewing on their own buttons, darning their own socks, cooking a meal, cleaning a house, and mending their own clothes, or looking after themselves in illness. Remarkably enough when they sew on buttons the buttons stay sewn on.

A woman considers such capacity in a man not only unrighteous, but positively immoral, for it destroys her favourite fairy tale that men, in all the domestic affairs of life, are not only helpless but practically mental. They may be able to pull an engine to bits and put it together again, or plough the fields and scatter the good seed o'er the land, but leave them alone in a house and see what happens.

There is something mildly sadistic about a woman's attitude towards a man. She likes to think of him as completely helpless domestically without her, because that makes her indispensable to him.

She will retch a humbugging sigh at the helplessness of men, or what she believes to be their helplessness, but secretly she would not have it otherwise. The reason is that this alleged helplessness satisfies her power complex where men are concerned.

A Man In Her Power

Even the best of women likes to have a man in her power if only she can manage it. The instinct arises, I believe, from the fact that mothers bear sons. Thus, women have been accustomed from countless generations to see male creatures in a helpless condition, for the male baby is just as helpless as the female baby, and exercise a completely autocratic sway over them.

The celebrated Lord Action declared: "All power corrupts: absolute power corrupts absolutely." Well, every mother of a boy baby has absolute power over him, and so becomes absolutely corrupted from the power complex point of view, where males are concerned. The unmarried girl, of course, inherits this power complex as any of her boy-friends could bear witness, if he were candid.

Men, on the other hand, inherit no power complex on account of being the fathers of girls. The small boy is just a wild animal, but the small girl from her earliest conscious stage, is a woman in miniature. She knows instinctively that she will have to outwit her mother all the time if she wants her own way, but that she has only to exercise her natural charm in order to get what she likes from her father.

Thus mothers get on well with sons because the sons afford an outlet for the mothers' power complex, and fathers get on well with daughters because daughters exercise their natural charm over them.

It follows, also that men are nicer and kinder to women than women are to men, because men have never been corrupted by absolute power over women. I will support this conclusion by the evidence of every cook-housekeeper I ever employed. Invariably I asked them if they wouldn't rather work for some nice woman than for a man, and the answer was always: "No."

Pressed for a reason, they explained: "A woman always wants twice as much as she pays for."

At the moment there are a good many thousands of men just demobilized who for years have been completely independent of women for their food and comfort, and have managed to survive and look after themselves pretty well. Moreover, they have done it under active service conditions, which are rather remote from the peace of even an inconvenient kitchen, let alone that of a convenient one. These demobilized troops are on their way towards being hated and feared by their womenfolk unless they walk delicately on their return home.

I know that many a busy wife has said in her haste: "Oh, if only Desmond were some use about the house," but in her heart she doesn't mean it and secretly she's glad he isn't, if he isn't. Any normal woman views the entry of her husband into the kitchen with the gravest suspicion she may have muddled along fairly successfully in her own way, but will her efforts stand the investigation of a critical and, worse still, expert eye?

The Ex-Soldierly Eye

The ex-Orderly Sergeant, or Orderly Officer, who has inspected thousands of cook-houses, and put numerous cook-house staff on charges for slovenly conditions, may pick nose in my wife's kitchen when he comes home for good. He may have served with the Guards who polish everything because they believe that "what it's polished it's clean," and also that polishing is good for the soul. Young Mrs. Smith may find her husband looking at her gravely, and asking: "Do you call this aluminium saucepan polished? One ought to be able to see to shave in it, inside and out."

Is the average housewife's kitchen perfect? Very far from it, to my ex soldierly eye.

It seems odd that women want to assume by right of sex an inborn superiority in domestic matters. Some women, usually the last you would expect it from, are very good about the house. Others, whom housework bores, hate it worse than any man does because they're supposed to be good at it, as they're women, and know they aren't.

But all the best cooks, dressmakers and domestic architects in the world are men. In the kitchens of a first-class hotel you won't find women doing much better than scullery work, in the great dress establishment men do the designing and cutting, and women do the sewing, or hold pins for the great designer, always a man in the fitting room.

I never met an Englishwoman who could make an omelette properly. I've known a number of men who could. I can even make one myself, or could when the materials were available.

Yet it would be fatal for me to try to teach some woman who bullies unresisting eggs into something that resembles a bad milk pudding how to make a real omelette. She would hate and fear me, and become totally sales-resistant. Even if she knows that she can't make an omelette, and that I can, the result is the same. Nothing will induce her to admit that a man knows better than she does in a kitchen. If she heard that I was left alone to run my flat myself, she would still pity me, and say: "Poor thing! How uncomfortable you must be. But I expect you go out to all your meals, and make your bed once a week when you change the sheets."

I think it's unfortunate that women harden their hearts and continue to hate men who know something about making domestic life more bearable in the bad conditions we have to put up with at the moment. They don't seem to realize that the Service's called in the word's expefts in catering and organization, and that these experts worked out the most efficient methods of catering in the field which is rather more difficult than catering at home.

"A field kitchen can be useful when the gas supply goes wrong?

Ask Him Into The Kitchen

The ideas your husband picked up in the Service, Mrs. Smith, were passed on to him regardless of cost, and the standards of efficiency he had to reach were a good deal higher than those in civil life. When the health of fleets and armies is in question, nothing but the best will do.

Why not invite him into the kitchen with a welcoming smile? at the worst it will do no harm, and you might pick up valuable ideas which later, you can put forward as your own. He won't make suggestions in a carping spirit. He only wants to help, and surely that shows his intentions are good?

It's no good hating the domestically competent home-come warrior. He bought his knowledge dearly, and he'll never lose it. It will lie dormant in his sub-conscious mind. Your best bet if you want to go your own way in the kitchen, is that he's browned off with cooking, cleaning, and polishing, and will be delighted to leave them to you. But if you ask him to help, of course he will; he'll even offer to, and then keep your eyes skinned. You may find him shaking his head and asking: "Is that your idea of a clean brass tap? If my brass work had been like that in the Army it would have landed me in the Guard Room."

But you'll be glad of him when there's another upset with the gas supply, and he rigs a field kitchen in the garden, or backyard, and cooks dinner in it.

(Tit-Bits)

"Do you call this Aluminium Saucepan polished".

Patter

The Holiday Spirit

By Asude

The trouble with most of us is that we do not know what is good for us. What is still worse is that we do not know what is too good for us. There are some excellent things in the world,—enjoyed by certain classes of individuals. The trouble starts when other classes begin to think that they are equally good and enjoyable to them.

Do you know that Indian wrestlers eat an inch or two of gold-beaters' skin with their breakfast? Some have silver leaves. They say that these are the stuff which, to quote an Americanism, "put the hair on the chest", make them fit for the buffets of the ring. Would you take a leaf or two from these giants' menu and try to chew them down with your morning cereal? I think not.

Holidays are just one of those things. Some day, somebody decided that holidays are the thing which recoups the tissues, make the old cerebellum hum with renewed vim and so forth. And forthwith, everybody decided to take a holiday. The results were not so propitious as might be hoped for. I am afraid, holidays are not everybody's meat.

You know as well as I do that it is no use pointing out the obvious thing to our fellows. The Dusserah will be coming again in fourteen months' time, and we shall all be looking up the latest Bradshaws to pick out the best places to grace with our presence. And so with *next year and the year after that, and so on.*

The basic idea of a holiday,—call it "idealogy", if you like highbrow language,—is supposed to be relaxation. What boggles me is the fact that nobdy seems to have remembered the fact. It is supposed to be a pleasure. Watching any of the crowds going out, you would hardly believe it. No office-routine could be carried out with deadlier seriousness than the holiday-routine dutifully discharged by our holiday trippers.

All these will probably sound too banal to readers of the "Bombay Chronicle", and could hardly be put in the category of "humour". But you can't be humorous at your fellow-people's misfortunes. I have just seen one of these "pleasure-seeking" parties return to their old nest and all humour has been knocked out of the system at the sight.

I am not surprised. I had seen the party go out when they did. No office-going "Babu" had a longer face than the leader,—a man with about a dozen and a half of men, women, and children of assorted age and size and a waggonful of luggage in tow—*dutifully piloting the whole equipage through all the crush and jam and post-war cacophany of a railway journey,—determined to have his "pleasure" at any price.*

And the story told in the face of that same leader when he returned was again the story of the same "Babu" back from his day's grind in the office. He did not say "Thank Heaven, that's over! "But his face did.

It reminded me of my own experience about twenty years ago in one of my own holiday jaunts at Ranchi, the Head-quarters of Chota Nagpur in the province of Behar. There are two well-known Falls in the neighbourhood, the Hoodroo and the Jonah,—excellent places to have picnics in and spend a quiet hour too.

What I am about to relate is the story of the Fall of Man,—and Woman,—at these fashionable shrines.

When I arrived at Hoodroo, there were about twenty-five motor-cars, not counting the char-a-bancs at the entrance. There were nearly five hundred visitors. Watching them at work, I could see that about three hundred of them had no business to come out of their homes at all.

The only thing which nearly half of these three hundred folks did was to EAT. Yes, all capitals, please. They simply went to have the pleasure of seeing their lunch-baskets in a new venue. They opened the baskets not once but several times in the course of the two miles' walk one has to take to reach the Falls.

Nearly a hundred stayed back this side of the ford which has to be crossed EN ROUTE. And they kept THEIR lunch-baskets with them. That was all that Hoodroo meant to them.

The remaining hundred and fifty did not care about food. The only thing which they had come for was to inscribe their names on the Rock of Ages. And they had fortified themselves with the necessary materials for the job. Pencils, chalk, crayons, charcoal, coal-tar, chisel, nails, knives, hammers, and several other strange implements. Evidently, they had made a list of the requisites and completed it before starting out.

With these tools, they set about imprinting their illustrious initials and signatures all over the landscape. The whole scenery became full of famous names within an hour of their arrival. You could miss Hoodroo, but you couldn't miss their handiwork. The Falls roared at their feet. Hungry children roared at their knees. But they heeded them not.

There were three individuals I noted, who had no business to be walking, they were not meant by Providence be walking. The only thing which Providence meant them to do *was to fill "musnads" and soften new spring divans. Between the trio, they were carrying not less* than, appro-

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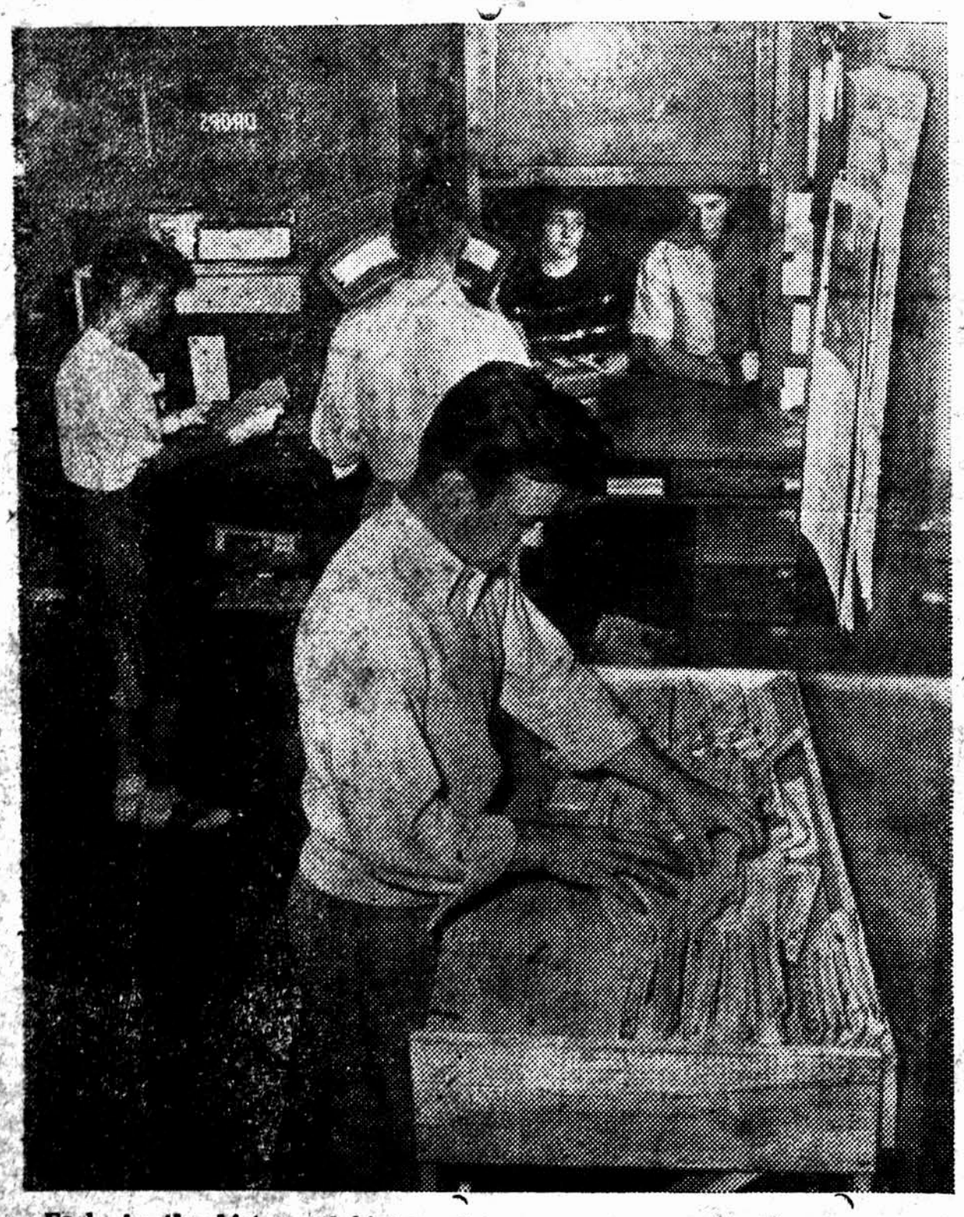
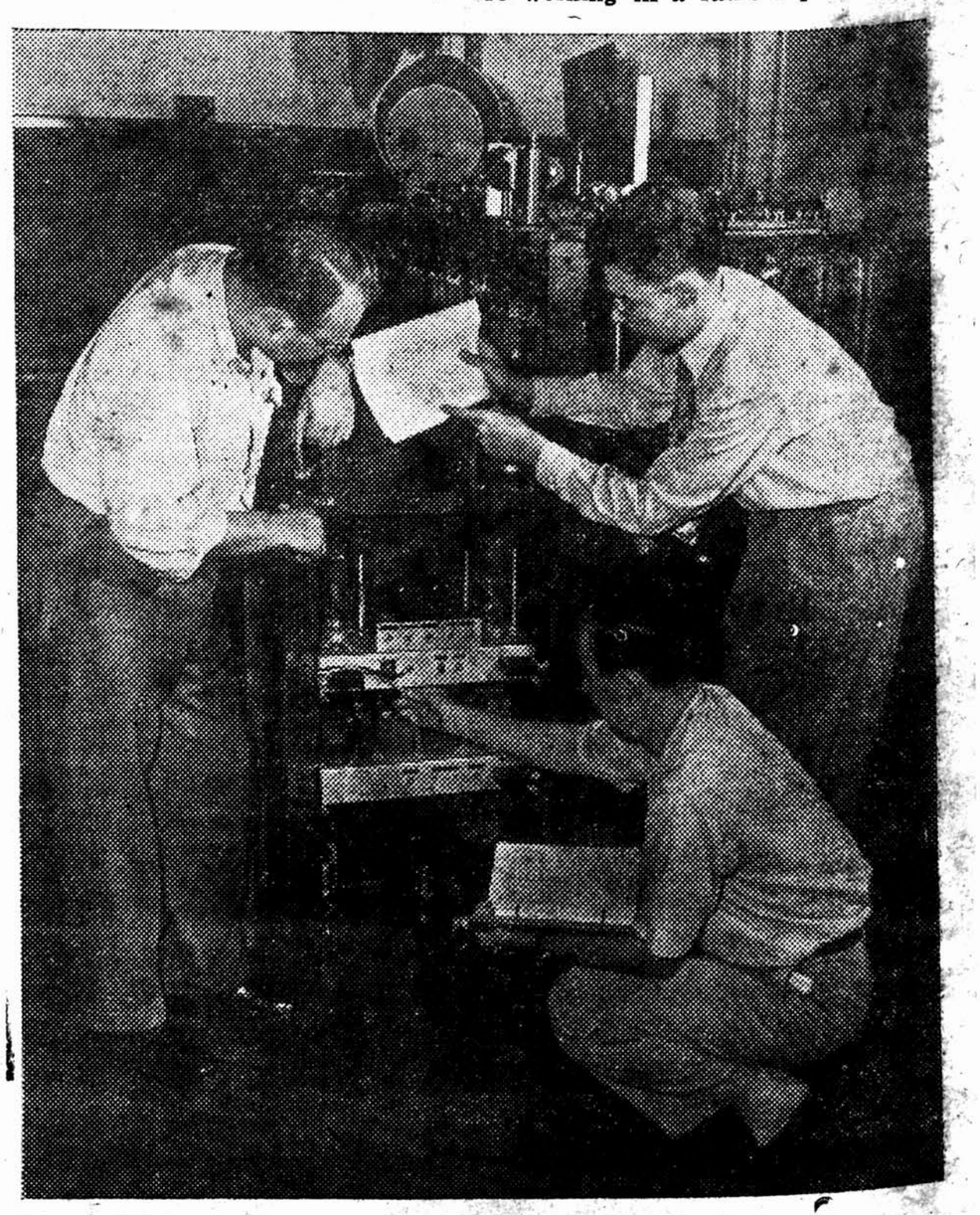
The American Way

Learn While You Earn

Here students at the University of Maryland, a state institution of learning near the eastern shore of the United States, are shown working as mail clerks in the post office located on the grounds of the university.

United States veterans of World War II have returned by thousands to universities and colleges to complete their education. Many are using skills acquired while serving with the armed forces to finance their studies. They work as waiters, hotel clerks, chauffeurs, porters, laundrymen, typists and repair men of all kinds. The veterans in this photograph, now students at Maryland University, are working in a radio repair shop.





Early in the history of higher education in America it became a normally accepted practice for students to work their way through college. Thus each year thousands of students who enroll in colleges and universities throughout the United States expect to earn all or part of their college expenses.

Many notable Americans have worked at a variety of jobs to finance their college education. Herbert Hoover, former President of the United States, sold newspapers and operated a laundry and pressing service while studying engineering at Leland Stanford University. The present Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, Fred M. Vinson, financed his law course by teaching in a preparatory school and working in the college library. Paul McNutt, United States Ambassador to the Philippines, was a campus news correspondent for a press association. Secretary of the Interior Julius A. Krug worked as a filling-station attendant. Margaret Bourke-White, who entered Cornell University to study biology, used her camera to earn money for her college expenses, and became so interested in photography, she took that as her occupation.

Large Number Of Students Self-Supporting

The number of students attending universities in the United States has increased 600 per cent since the turn of the century, rising from 250,000 in 1900 to 1,500,000 in 1941. Studies show that along with the tremendous increase in college enrollment there has been a continuous increase in the number of students earning all or part of their college expenses. In the 1937-38 academic year, 33 per cent of all college students were self-supporting and in some institutions as many as three-fourths of the students were partially or entirely self-supporting.

After Pearl Harbour, college enrollment dropped 50 per cent below the pre-war peak as hundreds of thousands of students went to the armed forces or to essential war industries. To-day, one year after V-J Day, with a record-high enrollment of more than 2,000,000 students, the problem of finding means of self-support for college students is difficult.

The Federal Government is aiding veterans who want a college education by giving a subsistance allowance and paying for tuition fees and books. To enable students to work part-time while attending classes, industry has introduced new part-time work shifts. Schools have rearranged class schedules, running classes from 7 p.m. to 11 p.m. instead of the traditional daytime hours.

Schools are expanding their student employment offices. In co-operation with local chambers of commerce, form letters are sent to hotels, restaurants, business houses, industrial plants, merchants and home owners to find openings for student labour. Feature articles are written for newspapers and magazines, and radio broadcasts urge listeners to employ students wherever feasible.

Students finance their education in many ways, from waiting on college dining room tables to part-time work in professional offices, or through scholarships or college loan funds. Working while attending school has become widespread among students not only for the financial aid but for its vocational and educational value.

Vacation Jobs Help

Many students clear half their college expenses by holding full-time jobs in the summer. Hotels at vacation resorts have corps of college students who are employed as maids and porters, cooks, waiters, musicians, entertainers, concession managers, lifeguards, chauffeurs and icemen. Summer camps for boys and girls employ college students as advisers, assistants and directors.

In recent years many colleges have organized student service agencies which are managed and operated by self-supporting students. These agencies operate laundry and pressing services, sell subscriptions to magazines, operate book and stationery shops and soda fountains, do typing for students and faculty, and operate concessions at football games and other campus activities. At Yale University some 400 students working in 35 service agencies earn more than 45,000 dollars a year.

Usually first-year students hold jobs requiring the least experience. As their college years pass, they advance to more responsible posts. In addition to helping students financially, these agencies are a laboratory for the development of future business leaders.

Natural or acquired interests of students are often turned into money-making activities. Capitalizing on proficiency in music, art, photography, cooking, sports and tutoring has provided a source of income for many students. A collector's instinct brought one student a job as a museum worker.

Unusual Occupations Found

Alert students find novel ways of earning money. One student in a small college town, noting that there was no public service for removal of ashes, made a profitable business of their disposal. A veteran who learned sign painting in the army paid for his pharmacy course by making signs for all the pharmacies in the college town.

A student at the University of New Mexico, taking advantage of the housing shortage and the continual shifting of former military personnel and the new college students and teachers, organized a house and apartment exchange and rental agency. Other students have turned baby care, providing "sitters" and shopping services and even care of dogs into profit-making enterprises.

A student who knows how to type can usually find many openings. Office work in college departments and in business and professional firms has paid the way of many a student attending college.

Student-assistant, in laboratories and libraries and in such professional offices as law firms, is a congenial job

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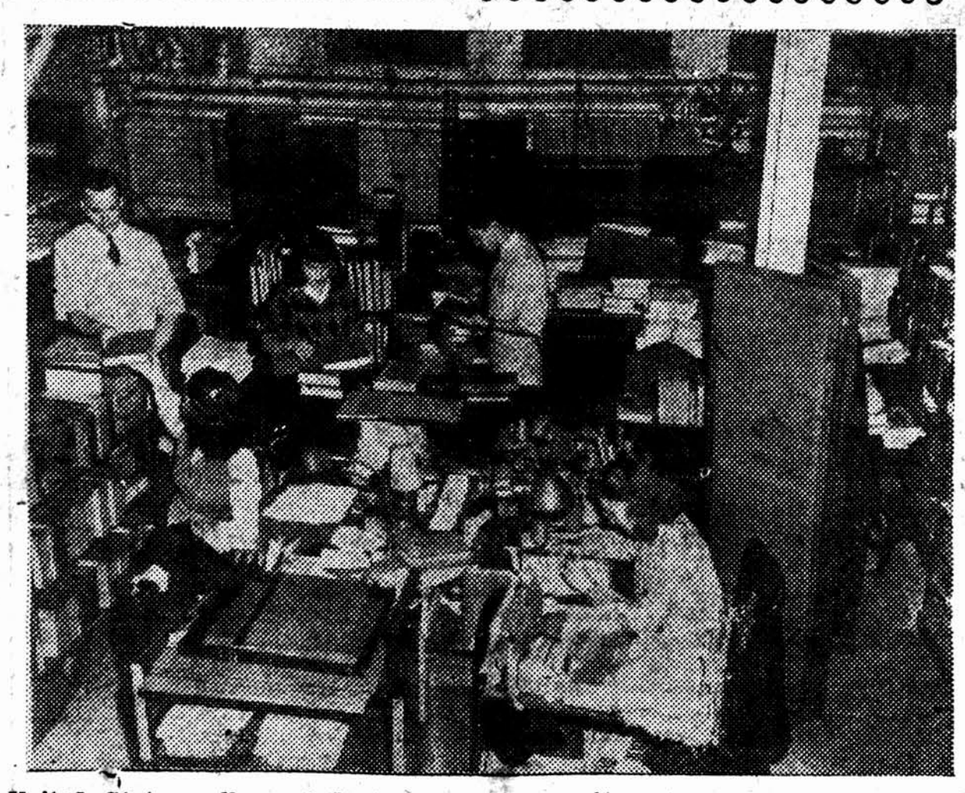
C. Rajagopalachari has announced that the Government of India contemplates spending Rs. 125 crores during the next five years to reorganize the "basic industry of the country" national education. But whatever be the far-reaching plans envisaged, it is necessary that the poor youth be given a chance to equip himself for life. For that it is necessary that we look beyond the parochial English system and look to democratic America where everything is done to aid the poor boy to work his way through college.

In this connection we recall the fact that not so long ago Government and quasi-government offices in Bombay frowned upon the members of their staffs who were availing of the morning class facilities in certain colleges, and perhaps they do so even now. We hope this article will be an eye-opener to those responsible for such disservice to the people's education.



United States college students often find employment at the universities where they are enrolled, which enables them to pay costs of their college education. The students in this photograph are binding and repairing books at the library of the University of Pennsylvania.

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